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Forests Used for Recreation; Architects Map Playgrounds For Millions of Americans

Parks Planned to Bring Pleasure to Future Generations

Army of Tourists

Forest Service Picks Camps Suitable for Hiker and Automobilists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — Combined forces of the United States Forest service and the American Society of Landscape Architects are bending their efforts today to promulgate a long-range program designed not only to provide recreation playgrounds for millions of outdoor Americans, but to construct these spots in keeping with the natural forest atmosphere.

This two-object drive was explained in an interview here recently, during a stop-over in a nationwide inspection tour, by A. D. Taylor, consultant landscape architect for the forest service, the United States War department, and president of the American Society of Landscape Architects.

30,000,000 Visitors

Pointing to records that show 30,000,000 persons use the national forests each year for recreation purposes, Mr. Taylor stated that he believes the drive by the Government to make those forests more accessible "is so far-reaching that it will reach its maximum usefulness for the public in generations to come.

"It is actually a development for the future," he said. "It will save for the coming generations these great areas by preserving the playlands as national and state parks and national and state forests."

The reason for the injection of the landscape architect into the picture, he declared, was one of efficiency and to save expenditure in the long run.

"As the forester is trained in economic forest management, so the landscape architect is trained in the esthetic requirements for preserving the naturalness of the forest in supervising the construction of buildings, playgrounds, auto camps, and roads."

Public Seeks Outdoors

"Previously," asserted Mr. Taylor, "the forest service thought primarily of flood control, timber management, grazing lands and so forth—but now we must take into consideration use of this land by the populace. We are being forced to consider it. The people want to get into the open. They want the proper accommodations for cooking, camping, driving. The country must be made accessible, and that is the part the landscape architect plays in co-operating with the regular forest service officers.

"Our objectives, first, to preserve the natural forest atmosphere with the least amount of artificial encroachment, and second, to provide the maximum opportunity for passive and active recreation, are becoming evident through work already accomplished."

Two Types of Tourists

"Active" recreation he defined as seen in the hiker and camper. "Passive" recreation as seen in the automobilist. The work to enlarge the recreational opportunities for both these groups is being carried on now through the emergency conservation program, with CCC labor aid, through WPA relief work and money, and from funds directly allocated and definitely earmarked for the forest service.

Mr. Taylor, asserted that in his contact with the taxpayer, who foots the "recreation bill," he explained the need of truck trails for fire protection, reforestation of burned-over areas, soil erosion, construction of dams and of fire-prevention precautions to keep campers from menacing the great forest areas.

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Panorama of Beauty
Swan River in Glacier National Park, Montana

Social Service Cost In Australia Set At £35,000,000 a Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Social services in Australia now cost £35,000,000 a year, representing a contribution of nearly £12 by every employed person listed in the last census. This figure is exclusive of war pensions which cost £7,500,000 a year. Of the £35,000,000, the largest individual item is the old-age and invalid pension, with unemployment relief a close rival.

In 1934-35, the cost of pensions was £12,500,000, and of unemployment relief, excluding public works, £11,500,000. The distribution under the heading of ordinary charities amounted to another £3,500,000, and public health cost £4,000,000. In addition to old-age and invalid pensions paid by the Commonwealth, widows' pensions in New South Wales absorbed £500,000 and family endowment £1,900,000. The cost to the Commonwealth of the maternity bonus was £300,000.

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League Seeks To 'Humanize' Spain's Revolt

Action by Red Cross Gains Approval as Spanish Factions Consent

To Shelve Ethiopia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 19—It is hoped to suppress discussion of two subjects in League sessions which are considered too delicate for public treatment. The first task of the Council has been to find a method of eliminating the Ethiopian delegation in order to permit the Italian delegation to attend. The second has been to discover the means for ending the controversy about the Spanish civil revolt.

Italy Demands Segregation

As regards Ethiopia, Secretary General Joseph A. C. Avenol gave a private report on his visit to Rome amidst the silence of an embarrassed Council. It is understood that Italy intimated its willingness to the disagreeable confrontation with the Ethioipians. Therefore, it was decided after a consultation of London and Paris chancellories that the Credentials committee shall hold the Ethiopian Government to be non-existent and therefore to invalidate Ethiopian reports.

Red Cross Arranges

As for Spain it is represented as timely that Dr. Edgar Junod, president of the International Committee of the Red Cross here, has reached an arrangement with the president of the Spanish Ministerial Council in Madrid and with the president of the nationalist junta at Burgos by which they will accept aid of Red Cross societies and respect the Convention of Geneva.

Among other agreements, there is to be evacuation of women and children from menaced places.

Bureaus to Watch

Information bureaus to keep watch over civilian and war prisoners will be established in Madrid, Burgos, Barcelona and Seville.

Appeal to the National Red Cross Societies will be launched for assistance to help to "humanize" the fratricidal war which has been particularly fertile in unprecedented horrors. It is urged in League circles that this has clarified the situation.

Madrid Has Agreed

The objection to nonintervention even of humanitarian kind is that it would imply recognition of the insurgents and have important political consequences. But the Red Cross can act as the League cannot, without placing the two belligerents on a footing of equality. At least that is the contention and it would appear that Julio Alvarez del Vayo, Spanish foreign minister, admits its soundness.

Madrid Rejects Extremist Move For Separatism

The Syndicalist ultimatum for reorganization of the Madrid Government along quasi-Soviet lines was turned down by the Socialist-Communist regime. Decentralization of government was the main point involved. The loyalist leaders in refusing the plan said that such "duality of power" as was suggested by the plan for regional committees of administration would never do in time of war.

Loyalist efforts to wipe out the insurgents in the Alcazar at Toledo continued even after much of the famous landmark had been brought down by charges of TNT. The actual loss of life among the besieged rebels is unknown.

Alcazar, Spain's lost landmark: Page 3.

Farm Editors Advise Landon Overproduction Will Cause Agricultural Price Crisis

Group at Topeka Parley Assails Doctrine of Abundance Advocated by Governor; Declares Limitation of Crops Essential to Prosperity

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 19—Home truths from the more outspoken of about 25 farm editors who conferred informally and informatively with Gov. Alfred M. Landon yesterday apparently set him to work today revising his farm speeches which are to be delivered at Des Moines, Iowa, and Minneapolis, Minn., next week.

Only a few days ago, at Fort Madison, Iowa, Governor Landon was saying, "Your rich lands are capable of producing much more than they have been permitted to. Why shouldn't they have a chance to?" He was preaching the doctrine of abundance all along the road from Chicago to Topeka last Tuesday.

Another Picture Revealed

The farm editors revealed another picture to him, and a different view from that given by various farm politicians who hitherto have conferred with the candidate. While there was no unanimity among these editors, who came to Topeka as the guests of Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas for the very purpose of conferring with the Republican candidate, there was nevertheless one set of views more emphatic and striking than any others.

The case was best put by Clifford V. Gregory, editor of the Prairie Farmer, Chicago, who was the first speaker and the last, and who also conferred privately with the Governor. He said:

"We've not found the answer to the farm problem. We have not worked out a national farm policy. It has taken two years of crop restriction and two years of drought to reach price parity. But I shudder to think of where we would be with a year or two of good crops.

European Markets Gone

"Suppose for two years in succession we produced 800,000,000 bushels of wheat and 3,000,000,000 bushels of corn. I am more than ever convinced after a trip through Europe this summer, that our European markets are gone. We could get them back—but we won't. We would have to take goods from Europe—chemicals and cameras from Germany. But we won't. There certainly is no place to dispose of those huge crops, anywhere in the world. My sympathies go out to the next President, whoever he may be, if we have a bumper crop next year. He certainly will have the farmers on his neck."

"Well, what's the remedy?" other conferees asked Mr. Gregory, as Governor Landon sat forward in his chair, extremely interested in the query.

"I'd be running for President if I knew," said Mr. Gregory. "Of course, for a long-range solution we can try

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

British Columbia Plans Fight For Marketing Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Canada is about to witness the most important legal battle over the control of marketing that it has ever known.

British Columbia is preparing now to attack the constitutional side of marketing from three directions. Before the Imperial Privy Council in December, it will argue that the Natural Products Marketing Act of the Canadian Parliament—a statute declared invalid by the Canadian Supreme Court—is valid.

But this province is not depending on its success in London for the retention of control over the marketing of natural products. It is going ahead with marketing control under its own provincial statute and this, too, is now headed for the Privy Council.

Scheme for Milk

The provincial government is about to establish in the great dairy industry of the Fraser Valley, contiguous to Vancouver, a unique scheme of marketing under which every producer must sell his product through a central agency. He will be given a quota of the fluid milk market and will get fluid prices only on his quota. He must accept his share of the much less lucrative manufactured milk market.

Thus, in effect, he will pool his returns with his neighbor, an arrangement which will drastically reduce the income of many dairymen now selling all their milk on the fluid market, and will raise the returns of others who are selling nearly all their milk for manufacturing purposes.

Opposition Welcomed

Independent dairy interests have announced that they will take this plan to court and fight it before the Privy Council.

The Government welcomes this action to test finally its powers over marketing and to decide whether it has the right to force a pool of returns from agricultural sales.

Meanwhile in the potato industry, Oriental growers are attempting to stop the Coast Vegetable Marketing Board from interfering with the marketing of any of their potatoes designed for export. This matter also is the subject of involved litigation now before the British Columbia Appeal Court. It is expected that in the end the Privy Council will have to decide whether the provincial authorities have the right to interfere with the movement of agricultural produce over provincial highways.

Through these three cases, the powers of the Dominion and the Canadian provinces over the whole question of controlling the marketing of all natural products will be finally determined for the first time.

Channeled Roads Declared Need As Safety Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—Channelized highways, providing lanes for various speeds, and better lighting of highways at night are seen by Charles A. Harnett, New York State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, as necessary steps to reduce motor traffic accidents.

Addressing a luncheon meeting of the American Society of Safety Engineers here on Thursday, Commissioner Harnett said that while he did not want to go back to the horse-and-buggy age of speed laws, he did not believe that one man in 1000 was physically qualified to drive a car faster than 50 miles an hour.

The channelized system of highway construction, which he envisaged, would allow drivers to select the road with the speed they wished to drive without danger from other automobiles passing or shifting from one lane to the other.

In discussing the effect of high speed, Commissioner Harnett emphasized that besides being dangerous, it was more costly. The expense of operating an automobile at high speed often was twice as great as at reasonably low speeds, he stressed.

New York state has many plans for increasing highway safety and convenience, he said, one of which was the elimination of hazards at intersections along 11,000 miles of road. In addition, the State intends to standardize highway markers and make them readable both night and day.

New and more efficient traffic control systems will be established, he added, and the department intends to establish speed zones along highways so that drivers may know how fast they are driving.

The highway department is contemplating regulations to improve the safety of used automobiles, and may issue driving licenses for a three-year period instead of for one year, as at present, he said.

Farm Income Grows From Condensed Milk

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Agriculture Department said today manufacturers of evaporated milk paid farmers $55,500,000 last year, more than $10,000,000 above 1934 and 70 per cent more than in 1932.

From 1932 to 1935, officials said, the average price per hundred pounds paid to promoters for milk for evaporation increased about 52 per cent.

Farmers' income in 1934 from evaporated milk manufacturers was given at $45,200,000, and in 1932, $32,600,000. Receipts from that source last year were within eight percent of the peak year of 1929.

Because of the drought, dairy officials said high milk prices probably would continue throughout the rest of the year, and might become high enough to offset the expected lower volume of sales to condenseries in 1936.

Bell Restored to Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Captain Bedford, commander of the British cruiser Neptune, recently handed over to Rear Admiral Raeder at Kiel the bell from the battle cruiser Hindenburg sunk at Scapa Flow in 1919, expressing the hope that the "return of the bell should be a token of the friendship which has always united the navies of our two nations." The bell is being placed on the cruiser Deutschland until a new cruiser Hindenburg is built.

Faster and Loopier Sea Serpents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Sea serpents appear to have chosen the coastal resorts of Britain for their summer holidays.

Monsters of the deep, alleged to appear suddenly near inshore, have broken into the headlines of the national and provincial newspapers once again.

Not since the celebrated Loch Ness monster refused either to be photographed or give an interview, despite the weight of well-known correspondents from major journals of Britain and Europe, two years ago, has so much excitement and amusement been aroused.

Reports From Miles Apart

This time the general theory seems to be that only one monster is at work again, as reports are remarkably similar, although there is one faction which maintains there must be several sea serpents about as reports come so quickly from districts many miles apart.

This sea coast resort habitué would seem to differ greatly from the Loch Ness monster, having neither that creature's "terrifying" aspect, nor its great bulk.

A Speed Challenger

But where the newcomer scores is in the realm of speed. Here is certainly the Jesse Owens of monsters, sprinting round the resorts of South East Britain in an effort to distract attention from world athletic meets to the incredible prowess of modern athletes of the ocean.

The Loch Ness monster was reputed to have the face of a horse and eyes like motor car headlamps. The coast serpent has not yet shown his face, but, according to reports from the daughter of a Member of Parliament and a Justice of the Peace, he could make the transatlantic records of the Normandie and the Queen Mary seem like the schedules of sea snails.

One report suggests that this monster could even give a hard race to Mr. Gar Wood and Miss America.

Had Humps or Loops

He first made his appearance in the newspapers following a short visit to Eccles in Norfolk. Here an M. P.'s vacation party saw a long, black "thing" traveling fast in a northerly direction.

Later a report from a resort slightly south also spoke of a curious sight in the sea, apparently a monster with humps or loops, looking like ancient pictures of serpents, rushing through the sea "as fast as a speed boat." This time the monster was also traveling north.

Vacationists meanwhile spoke up about "things" they had seen in the sea, but kept quiet about. One visitor to a Yorkshire seaside town verified the view obtained by Eccles and declared that the monster rushed through the water at over 60 miles an hour.

Faster and Faster

Mablethorpe, Lincolnshire, next reported the serpent. It had appeared there the same day it was seen off Eccles, which is 60 miles away.

Next news came from such wide-apart places as Margate and Yorkshire, where vesitors claimed to have seen the "thing," apparently at about the same time.

A magistrate in Yorkshire saw it cruising two miles out "at over 100 miles an hour, faster than any speed boat."

At Margate crowds thronged the pier, refusing to believe a sailor who declared that the serpent-like object some way out to sea was a flight of water fowl flying low.

Avenue of Trees 40 Miles Long

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The Government is having prepared plans for extensive tree-planting programs, in recognition of Centenary year. Behind these projects is the enthusiastic initiative of the recently formed Tree Planters' association, of which Alderman Robert Homburg of the Adelaide city council is president.

The Premier, Richard L. Butler, is evincing keen and practical interest in the association's objectives, and he gave a sympathetic hearing to a deputation which discussed future planting operations in city and country.

One proposal is to plant an unbroken avenue of trees for 40 miles along the Gawler road, connecting the capital with the lower north, and another is to form a definite policy in beautifying the main thoroughfare between Adelaide and Port Adelaide—a distance of nearly seven miles. The association has a number of schemes for countryside utility and decoration.

The Gawler plan embraces singularly picturesque country towns like Angaston and Tanunda where large sums have been spent in providing excellent bituminous roadways.

The road has ample width and the avenue would be one of the most imposing in Australia. It has been suggested that the Government should see that legislation is passed to insure protection of the trees along the whole route against the depredations of stock. Another proposal is for the employment of idle men to do planting instead of keeping them on relief.

British Labor Rejects Force As Policy Aid

Unions Warned by Leader Not to Challenge Government

Denounces Fascism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Eng.—Rejection of force as an instrument of policy in the intense struggle of British Labor to put an end to the Government's "means test" regulations, called by them this "humiliating, pocket-searching inquisition," has been sounded by Trade Unions here.

At the same time, Trade Unionists have upheld the tradition of keeping the King's name out of politics.

This has been the result of a demand that sprang from South Wales that the Government should be forced by a national march on London, a boycott of the Coronation and a 24-hour strike to withdraw the means test regulation. The demand was discussed at the Trades Union Congress at Plymouth recently.

Citrine Censures Plan

The Congress was hushed as Mr. E. J. Evans representing South Wales miners, urged these drastic actions to force the hand of the Government, "Until," he cried, "these damnable regulations have been withdrawn."

Then rose Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary to the Congress, who has on previous occasions roused the displeasure of the most advanced left-wingers of the party with his views upon Soviet Russia and by acceptance of a title.

Sir Walter severely censured the plan of forceful action and sat down in the midst of loud and prolonged applause.

He reminded the Congress that the Unemployment Insurance Act, of which the means test regulations are a part, had been passed by Parliament in the teeth of Socialist opposition. It was, in fact, he said, an act of government and what was now being asked was that industrial action should be taken to compel the Government to withdraw the act from the Statute Book.

Warns on Challenge

"This Congress recognizes, year after year," he declared, "that it would be the most serious position the Trade Union movement could take up—to challenge a Government by direct industrial action."

He went on to add that this type of action is illegal as a result of an act of Parliament and that if Unions decided to call a general strike one individual could stop it by going to the law courts and having the funds of his union impounded.

"Apart from this question," Sir Walter continued, "it should be considered whether such action would be morally right. Are you going to lay down the principle that it is morally right to take action of this character to subvert the will of Parliament?"

He pointed out that there are in Britain many fascist groups to whom such a decision to use force as a challenge to law would be a welcome precedent.

Leave King Out of It

"Another suggestion," he commented, "is to boycott the Coronation celebrations."

"First of all you have to consider, however, whether it is not a serious thing to bring the King into politics. Make up your minds that nobody can allege that any action of the King himself has been responsible for the conditions."

Friction in Far East

Underwood

'New Incident'
Upper—Street Scene in Hankow, Northern Chinese Center; Map Showing Location of Fengtai and Hankow

Japanese Take Big Rail Center In North China

PEIPING, Sept. 19 (AP)—Japanese military authorities took complete control today of Fengtai, dominating point for all rail lines in North China, as Chinese troops evacuated their own barracks.

This settlement came with news of a new "incident" at Hankow. This latter affair concerned the reported killing of one of the Japanese Consular Police by an unidentified Chinese.

The Fengtai victory resulted from a Japanese protest over the reported attack by Chinese soldiers on a Japanese officer and orderly.

The terms on which the settlement of the incident was based included complete evacuation of the area by the 29th Chinese army and an apology to the Japanese military authorities. The evacuation was started and the apology was made.

Before the settlement, Chinese and Japanese troops lined up in military positions facing each other. The Japanese surrounded the troop barracks, while the Chinese mounted machine guns on the building's roof in preparation for a possible attack.

Military avert Fengtai clash: Page 3.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Sept. 19

Harvard—Scholars Called to Fearless Study

Harvard university adjourns its Tercentenary until 2036, when it will be Harvard's quadricentennial. Such is the long view of education that this century adjournment is virtually an academic year. Before the concentration of intellect was redistributed over the world, the austere audience heard President Roosevelt and President Conant of the university plead for freedom of thought, for fearless inquiry into political as well as natural scientific phenomena.

Intellectual sportsmanship, fitting the high level of Harvard's celebration, reached heights when the audience, anti-New Dealers and all, stood and cheered to the echo when Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell said:

"Gentlemen, the President of the United States."

Said the President:

"In this day—when freedom of thought has been exiled from many lands—it is the part of Harvard and America to stand for freedom of the human mind and to carry the torch of truth."

Said President Conant:

"The origin of the Constitution, the functioning of the three branches of the Federal Government, the forces of modern capitalism, must be dissected as fearlessly as the geologist examines the origin of rocks."

That sentence, many believe, will symbolize the Tercententary's principal bequest to a century astir with shadowy forces of suppression, bigotry and virulent partisanship.

Politics—Defense and Attack Kept Up by New Deal

The political week ends in a bombast of rhetoric, somewhat howled down by the nation's "worst hurricane in 40 years."

Between radio storm signals, the nation hears Progressive Republican Senator Norris of Nebraska soberly argue that "forthright leadership of the Roosevelt brand is the nation's safeguard. Bolshevism and extremism will rise, if at all, from chaos induced by weak leadership, or from oppression induced by reactionary leadership, he argues.

Col. Frank Knox, Republican vice-presidential candidate, speaking in San Francisco, flays the President. He coins the catch-phrase, "He kept us in the depression."

Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, the Administration's most dangerous opponent in the Senate, speaking in New Britain, Conn., asserts that the return of President Roosevelt to power will mean the nation spending itself toward bankruptcy.

Senator Joe T. Robinson of Arkansas asks Governor Landon for proof of his assertion that the Administration policies mean war.

The political week closes with Republicans jubilantly chanting: "As Maine goes, so goes the nation." Democrats cynically respond: "As

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Status of South Called Key To Future of U. S.

Survey Shows Area Lags Behind the 'American Standard of Living'

Vast Resources

Committee Rates Tenant and Credit Systems as Great Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—Planning—and planning alone—can give the majority of southern farmers and workers an "American standard of living."

That is the conclusion of a careful survey of the South's place in the nation, prepared and issued here by the non-profit-making Public Affairs committee, which is in turn a condensation of the far-reaching "southern regional study" sponsored by the Social Science Research council.

Backward in technology and organization, wasteful in general economy, plagued by the tenant farming and a "vicious credit system, and with the lowest per-capita income in the United States," the South nevertheless has vast fertility and huge resources. It is at once a challenge and a warning to the nation, declare the authors. It is a problem that may be neglected only at great peril to the country as a whole.

Great National Task

"It offers our greatest task in national-regional planning," declares Rupert B. Vance, compiler of the study, issued today.

"The region appears equally capable of making the best or the worst of all possible contributions to the national life in the coming generation.

"Honest, God-fearing folk, ignorant and poor, can be dangerous. The Southeast has 600 counties without library facilities of any kind.

"The late Huey Long gave warning that economic issues are open to an agitation every whit as effective as that of white supremacy. He also showed that a southern state may be organized into as tight a little dictatorship as any South American republic, while business goes on as usual."

Tribute to South

The new study of southern economic conditions is not written in a vein to upset southern sensibilities. It pays high tribute to southern courage and character, and the South's contributions to the nation. But approaching the matter from the economic side, it shows the extraordinary handicaps in which a territory producing raw materials forced to compete in the world's markets faces when it must buy its goods under a heavy tariffs; it declares that the Southeast never has emerged from a "colonial" status where its wealth is drained off by outside agencies, and it underscores the danger and menace of continuing such a system as the present upon the whole nation. It is not simply a problem of those 11 southeastern states: Virginia, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas (the Southwest—Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico—are in better shape and are excluded) it is a problem for the whole nation.

10-Point Program

Here is the 10-point program offered for the rehabilitation of southern agriculture:

1. Readjustment of the tenant system.
2. An adequate credit supply.
3. Alternation of present crop land uses, with large increase in ratio of food and feed crops.
4. Raising consumption standard.
5. Promotion of interregional exchange and trade.
6. Use of farmers' cash for needed goods rather than fertilizer, and food and feed supplies.
7. Improvement of production and processing of commodities.
8. Improvement of farm and home conveniences.
9. Redistribution of submarginal lands and people.
10. New arrangements for increasing farm exports.

South as "Poor Relation"

In one of the most sympathetic but at the same time realistic approaches to the big problem in recent years, the survey asks, "Is the South to remain forever a poor relation, a dark continent, an abode of poverty, misery and lack of opportunity?" And it answers that "the primary task in the South is to improve economic conditions."

The South, it is declared has "a colonial economy" and this means a debtor economy. "The profits are exported outside the area to business men in support of capital." The resulting tax dilemma results in several southern states in preventing the "poor from voting."

"This creates a vicious circle, for it means that the uneducated are barred from voting for the education of their children."

Orange Packers Now Work Amid Rainbow Effects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Away with the packing-house drabness, the monotony of which has bred irritation, decreed W. S. Shippey, manager of the San Fernando Heights Orange association. In its place is violet machinery, girl workers in two-tone tan uniforms, picking oranges off Persian-orange tables divided by upright partitions of mustard-yellow, oranges trickling from mustard-yellow grading tables, rolling on conveyor belts in peacock-blue troughs.

So close to Hollywood, the innovation may be blamed on the headlong struggle for effect, bizarre enough for attention and unorthodox for novelty. But the packing-house employees like the array which enlivens a pursuit prosaic to an extreme. Indeed, the foreman testifies nerves are no longer on edge in afternoons of plugging work, quarrels are practically unheard of now, and cheerfulness has been added to efficiency—all attributed to judicial application of three blues, yellow ochre, red-brown, magenta, red-orange, mustard yellow, two greens, and aluminum.

Douglas Donaldson, artist known for his study of the effect of color on people, was called in by Manager Shippey just a year ago to do something with the year-old concrete building along the lines of rumors emanating from plants in Ventura, which had found color helpful.

When the original drab-tone decorations began to pall on him, the manager began wondering at the custom dictated by tradition, an outworn sense of propriety for the dignified activity of earning a living.

World-wide attention has already been attracted by the step which many may wonder why it wasn't taken long ago. Other industries have queried about the where and how much of Mr. Donaldson's services. And if in the crowd of visitors is a skeptic, he is taken into an old plant near by, drab as an old-fashioned suit, to be convinced that with color time marches on.

MME. HUSTED
Features Warner Bros.'
Le Gant Corsets
In Newest Styles for All Figures
Fitted by an EXPERT CORSETIERE
WHEELER'S
FIVE POINTS
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Burger-Phillips
fashions in silk hosiery
Are Smarter
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

HILL STORES
BIRMINGHAM'S FAVORITE FOOD STORES
PIGGLY WIGGLY
"A STORE NEAR YOU"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHEERIO STRIPES
by Hart Schaffner & Marx
$33 at
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb's
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

QBW
Smart Merchandise
reasonably priced . . .
Wearing Apparel—Shoes and Gifts
Odum Bowers & White
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Liners Anchor Until Gale Ends

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 19

ANCHORED in Gravesend bay riding out the hurricane sweeping the east coast, three south-bound passenger liners reflected yesterday the influence of drastic safety-at-sea provisions of the 1936 Merchant Marine act.

Borinquen of the Porto Rican line with 223 passengers for island ports, Pastores of the Columbian line with 78 passengers on a West Indies cruise, and Quirigua bound for Kingston and Jamaica with 120 passengers, all sailed from New York yesterday but anchored as soon as storm signals were flashed to them.

This is the first serious storm since adoption of legislation that throws complete responsibility on operating departments of steamship lines for the safety of passengers on vessels venturing to sea after storm warnings have been posted. Officials of the three lines said the ships would stay in the bay until official word that the storm had passed.

Six freighters also were anchored in Gravesend bay.

Postmasters Hear Political Advice

CLEVELAND, Sept. 19 (AP)—William W. Howes, acting postmaster general, closed the National Association of Postmasters convention last night with a statement that "I don't expect to tell anyone in the postal service how to vote."

"I might as well say at the start I'm for Roosevelt, but everyone should be the captain of his soul," asserted Mr. Howes.

"You're not supposed to be interested in politics at all," he said. "You stay that way and some Republican will have your job.

"We've talked about Maine. It's one of the six states that Hoover carried. It is surprising they only got it by a margin of 5000 votes.

"The Kansas Governor has not repudiated the du Ponts, J. P. Morgan and the two Rockefellers, who laid the groundwork in Maine. I don't think the people of America are going to fall for anything like that.

"If they do, we'll all be in some other work," Mr. Howes said.

K. P. Aldrick, chief post office inspector, declared that James A. Farley, on leave as postmaster general, "has carried out the letter and spirit of the civil service more strictly than it has been observed at any other time in the postal service."

The other speaker, Congressman James M. Mead of Buffalo, said "America should go forward out of the gratitude of its heart for a country rescued, and proclaim Roosevelt our leader for four years more."

William H. McCarthy of San Francisco, retiring president of the postmasters association, was toastmaster. Alexander W. Graham of Kansas City was installed president after his election yesterday. San Francisco was awarded the 1937 convention after a spirited contest with delegates from Washington, D. C.

796 Ships Leave Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The reduction in the world's shipping during 1935 due to vessels totally lost, broken up or condemned, was 796 ships totaling 1,502,813 tons, according to Lloyd's Register of Shipping. Of these, 700 were steamers and motorships and 96 were sailing ships.

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Hurricane Veers Out to Sea After Heavy Damages

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NEW YORK, Sept. 19—One of the worst hurricanes in history swung out to sea northeast of New York today—with all vessels warned to get out of its way.

Despite its violence over 1000 miles of Atlantic coastline, only seven persons were known to be killed. Twenty-seven more, however, were missing.

Disrupted communications prevented an accurate estimate of property damage, although preliminary reports indicated millions lost.

Winds Abated

As the great storm, with accompanying winds of velocities as high as 100 miles an hour, circled northeastward, Connecticut apparently escaped damage. The winds and rains which swept that state throughout the night abated with daylight.

Elsewhere in New England, the coast was whipped by heavy rains and gales, but damage was reported small. A high pressure area, moving out to sea from its point of origin over the Great Lakes, was shoving the hurricane to the east. The interior of New England did not even receive rain.

Ships caught along the New England coast clung to the shelter of the shore.

New York city was deluged by heavy rains throughout the night, but the dawn broke with clear, blue skies. The flying weather report was "ceiling unlimited; visibility unlimited."

Ship Lanes Clear

Shipping lanes off the nation's northeast coast for the most part remained clear. Vessels hugged New England harbors to ride out winds attaining a velocity of 75 miles an hour.

The backlash of the hurricane, following a period of calm, again swept beaten coasts from Cape Hatteras, N. C., to New York with attendant high waves and gales.

Volunteer workmen, Works Progress Administration employees and staffs of the American Red Cross set about the gigantic task of rehabilitating stricken areas.

Communication lines to southern areas isolated by the blow were being restored and roadways that were washed out by high tides and torrential rains or blocked with debris were reopened.

Became Intense

The disturbance, first reported in the South Atlantic by a steamer Sept. 12, became more intense as it swerved northeastward and struck Cape Hatteras to begin a capricious movement up the east coast.

The Virginia capes and the coasts of Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey were struck in turn, the winds reaching velocity of 100 miles an hour at spots in the storm's path.

The steamer El Almirante of the Southern Pacific Lines, which developed engine trouble near the hurricane's center when it approached Hatteras, was in tow of the cutter Modoc, which went to the rescue after the coast guard received distress signals.

Damage from the storm along North Carolina's 200 miles of coast and in other eastern states was not considered so heavy as in the hurricane of 1933.

The storm, after lashing the Jersey coast, seemed headed for the densely populated New York and Long Island sections, but a high pressure area moving in from the Great Lakes caused it to veer eastward and its center passed some 100 miles out from the metropolis.

New York was raked by a 75-mile gale that caused considerable property damage when the storm was at its height.

New Jersey's 125-mile coast line, scene of the heaviest toll of lives from the devastating blow, withstood renewed assaults of piling tides and high winds, the backlash of the disturbance, with additional property damage today.

Saskatchewan Lowers Farm Interest Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATCHEWAN, Sask.—A new debt adjustment plan under the Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement act was announced at recent sittings of the reorganized board under the chairmanship of Chief Justice J. T. Brown.

The maximum rate of interest on mortgages will be 6 per cent, instead of the previous seven, and payments on mortgages will be extended over a period of 10 years.

In the event of a crop failure, certified to by the sheriff of the district, all payments will be postponed one year. Interest under agreements of sale and for bank debts will be 5 per cent, for other claims, 4 per cent.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Maine goes so goes Maine, no more." Some Democrats ask how Maine did go. Many commentators insist the 57 per cent Republican vote is at least 5 per cent below the percentage indicated by history to be necessary if a Republican national victory is to be foreshadowed.

Candidates—'Liberty' Set Off Against Planning

Governor Landon, even as President Roosevelt sat in the cold drizzle of a New England rain, basked in the warm and friendly applause of his own young partisans. Addressing the Young Republican leaders at Topeka, Governor Landon insists that Administration planning proceeds on the defeatist assumption that America has no normal future. He urges youth to stick to "liberty" and not be lured away from it by a "phantom security."

Politicians see "ruin" from different causes. Col. Frank A. Knox, Republican presidential nominee, speaking at Corvallis, Ore., asserts that the United States Supreme Court balked a course toward ruin. Senator Norris, Nebraska Senator, a progresesive Republican, declares that defeat of President Roosevelt will be a national catastrophe.

The Literary Digest shows Governor Landon leading the President by more than 2 to 1 in the third report on its nationwide presidential poll.

Totals: Governor Landon, 153,360; President Roosevelt, 88,815; Representative Lemke, 10,374.

Labor—Strike Mediations Progress

Reasonableness made headway in labor-employer disputes over the nation.

Salinas, Calif., relaxes somewhat, as it sees hope for an end to its 15-day-long lettuce strike. Both sides, the lettuce shed owners and the workers, appear ready to confer with Governor Merriam.

The Hearst-owned Post-Intelligencer newsroom strike approaches a conciliatory stage. Executives of the paper and representatives of the Newspaper Guild hold their first meeting. The issue, upon which may depend the continuance of the Seattle paper, is before the National Labor Relations board.

On the more negative side, 500 conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen quit work on the Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas and the Louisiana and Arkansas railways. Cause of the strike is the alleged refusal of the L. A. and T. to reinstate its agreement with the strikers.

Minneapolis grows sober in the face of an announcement by a grocery chain that it must close its doors because of the month-old milling and elevator strike.

Alcazar—From Landmark to Holocaust

The ancient Alcazar becomes Spain's most revolting and cruel holocaust as two charges of TNT virtually wreck the fortress, killing perhaps, many of the 1700 beleaguered rebels. The remnant remaining hidden within the wreckage of the vaults continue their two-month-old resistance. These blasts heard around the world rouse in sober thought partisan hostility, not against Fascists or the Government, but against war.

Fighting still continues around Toledo as the Government contests the advance of Gen. Francisco Franco's rebel forces toward Madrid. Government officials claim that their attack from the air has seriously impeded the rebel drive.

The Madrid Government, that which was democratically voted into power and is now besieged by rebels bent on superseding the ballot by the bayonet, confronts some internal dissension. The traditional unco-operativeness of the Syndicalists manifests itself in a demand for regional governments. The Madrid regime flatly rejects the demand.

The Fascists move to set up a rival Spanish capital at San Sebastian. They ask diplomats accredited to Madrid to establish embassies in this city.

Mussolini—Dedicates Military Airport

Premier Mussolini dedicates a new military airport accommodating 250 planes, the Associated Press reports.

He was accompanied to the ceremonies by Squadron Gen. Giuseppe Valle, under-secretary for air; Achille Starace, secretary of the Fascist party, and the Duke of Aosta, air scout squadron commander.

Waterways—Board Studies River's Route

The International Joint Commission on Waterways, arriving at Montreal from St. John's, Que., studies a survey of the Albany, Lake Champlain and Richelieu river route as a possible deep waterway system connecting the St. Lawrence with Albany and New York, the Associated Press states.

The commission will return to St. John's and will later make a survey of the St. Lawrence as far east as Sorel.

Charles Stewart, chairman of the Canadian section, told newsmen that the commission was acting on requests from the secretary of state at Washington and from Congress to examine and report on possible waterways to the United States cities.

Tax Formula Urged In Community Chests

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—Donaldson Brown, chairman of the finance committee of General Motors, proposed yesterday that industry determine its contributions to community chests on the basis of the taxes it pays in each community.

The suggestion was made to delegates at the National Mobilization for Human Needs here as they entered the second day of their annual conference.

Opposing Federal administration of relief as tending to produce waste and inefficiency, Mr. Brown said that as public administration is imposed to displace the agencies of private philanthropy there is the inevitable introduction of political considerations, with the tendency towards waste, extravagance and misapplied effort.

Under Mr. Brown's proposal, after all the industries in a community determined the amount they should contribute as a whole to the chest, individual industrial contributions would be determined by the number of employees in each industry.

If a community had only two industries and their total contribution, by the tax formula, was fixed at $1,000, this total would be apportioned between the two on the basis of the number each employed.

Capt. T. Campbell Black

LIVERPOOL, Eng., Sept. 19 (AP)—Capt. Tom Campbell Black, who was fatally injured at Speke airdrome today when his plane collided with a royal air force machine while taxying for a takeoff, won the England-to-Australia air race with C. W. A. Scott in October, 1934.

Captain Black was piloting the plane, "Miss Liverpool," which he was to fly in a race to Johannesburg.

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The Mother Church Services on Oct. 4 Over Shortwave

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be radiocast over shortwave station W1XAL, Boston, Sunday, Oct. 4. These transmissions are in a series heard regularly on the first Sunday of each month. The morning service will be radiocast at 10:12 a. m., eastern standard time, on a frequency of 11.79 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 25.45 meters. The evening service will be transmitted at 7 p. m., eastern standard time, on a frequency of 6.04 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 46.67 meters.

The entire service will be transmitted by Station W1XAL, from the chime concert from the tower of The Mother Church, which precedes the service, to the end of the organ selection following the service.

W1XAL has recently installed a new improved directive antenna array. Coupled with a power of 10,000 watts, the station is expected to lay down a good signal in eastern Europe and in the southwestern United States, New Zealand and western Australia. Mail response has borne out this contention.

Canadian Customs Showing Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Customs and excise revenue for the port of Toronto for the month of August totaled $4,461,381, a gain of $389,526 over the total for August, 1935, according to the report issued by J. H. Bertram, collector of customs. Revenues for June, July and August this year totaled $13,835,562, an increase of $2,531,077 over the corresponding period last year.

It was pointed out that these revenues are showing their first definite and continued gains in seven years, and are giving promise of resuming the normal proportions of good years.

Budapest Goes Cycling As Tram Fares Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Tram fares have been recently raised in Budapest and as a direct result of this the sale of bicycles has tremendously increased. The hire purchase system makes it easy to own a bicycle for which the weekly instalment is only about 50 cents, or not much higher than the average weekly tramcar fare.

A former armament manufacturer of Hungary has transformed his establishment and is making inexpensive bicycles.

Advises Landon

Wide World

Clifford Gregory
Attended Landon's Farm Conference at Topeka, Kan.

Parties Devise Tickets to Swing New York State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—With the state conventions of the New York Democrats and Republicans only a week away, disposition of second place on the Democratic slate, and the entire Republican ticket, were to the fore here today, as both parties prepared to wage the stiffest kind of a battle and tie together the state and national campaigns in this area that constitutes a chief prize in the Electoral College grab-bag.

James A. Farley, Democratic chairman for New York and the nation, yesterday affirmed the report coming from sources near Gov. Herbert H. Lehman that the state ticket would go before the voters this November unchanged from 1934, and recasting M. William Bray for the lieutenant-governorship.

Pivotal State

Mr. Bray's status has furnished a party question mark in New York for several weeks, as had been the re-entry of Governor Lehman into the governorship field prior to the Democratic national convention in Philadelphia. That meeting brought Mr. Lehman's decision to run again as a candidate whose record vote-getting power evinced both in 1932 and 1934 that he would be an asset to the New Deal national ticket in this pivotal state.

Assertive

It was then left up to the Governor to designate his running-mate, and the question of whether Mr. Bray would repeat himself has remained open ever since in the light of the Governor's known lack of enthusiasm for his executive helpmate.

The Bray following, however, quickly asserted itself, and it became increasingly apparent that refusal to redesignate the lieutenant-governor would react sharply against the post-1932 Democratic strength in the upstate areas, as well as among the regulars in the New York city machine.

Mr. Farley, who has zealously maintained a hands-off attitude on the lieutenant-governor controversy, today confirmed the report that Mr. Bray would run again, asserting that, while he had no authority to speak for the delegates to the state convention in Syracuse on Sept. 28, personally he was of the opinion that the entire state ticket would be renominated this year.

Upstate Hope

The Republican governorship issue seemed a step nearer conclusion today, as the Onondaga county committee met with their chairman, Clarence R. King, to choose between Senator George R. Fearon and Mayor Roland B. Marvin, the two leading aspirants for the nomination. There was little question in political quarters here today that Senator Fearon would head the Republican ticket in New York in the final analysis.

The Republicans meanwhile are studying with elation the last returns in the Literary Digest's national presidential poll, which give their ticket 45,595 votes in New York state outside the metropolitan district as compared with 16,521 for the Democrats, in what they interpret as a definite index that upstate New York is returning to its traditional Republican status.

Patriotic Exercises Urged for Schools

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 19 (AP)—Veterans of Foreign Wars elected a new commander yesterday and adopted a resolution urging patriotic services to be held daily in public schools as their 37th annual encampment neared adjournment.

Bernard W. Kearney, Gloversville, N. Y., senior vice-commander, was elected commander to succeed James E. Van Zandt of Altoona, Penna., who declined re-election after three successive terms.

Buffalo, N. Y., was selected for the 1937 encampment.

W. D. Wynne, Akron, Ohio, was elected junior vice-commander.

For the first time in recent history of the V. F. W. the delegates failed to recommend that all school teachers be required to take an oath of allegiance to the American flag and Constitution. John O. McNamara of Florida, chairman of the committee on Americanism, said the policy of the veterans was well known and it was unnecessary to reiterate it.

The convention unanimously adopted a resolution asking the Government to withdraw its diplomatic recognition of Russia.

Farm Editors Outline Crisis Of Crop Surplus to Landon

(Continued from Page 1)

a national land-use program, and greater development of farm products in industry—steering wheels made out of soy beans—but these things won't have much effect next year. I see no answer to the immediate problem except control of production and marketing. That's what they have had to do in Europe. Of course, they don't have the dual form of government and the legal difficulties we have here."

"State compacts?" Mr. Gregory shrugged his shoulders skeptically.

"Voluntary curtailment by farmers? I haven't any faith in that. The fact is that the Government must take some part, exercise some direction. It is a problem far above partisan politics, calling for the best farm statesmanship in the nation. And we may have to go through another period of disastrous prices before we find the solution."

This general view—that foreign markets are gone, and that some form of crop control will be necessary if farm prices are to be maintained in good crop years—ran through the round table. It was not held by some of the more individualist editors, but they had no concrete arguments to offer. When W. A. Cochel, editor of the weekly Kansas City Star, suggested that farmers could take care of their own surpluses, he was rebutted by Clarence Roberts, editor of the Farmer-Stockman of Oklahoma City, Okla.—both widely-circulated papers in this general area—who said: "There's one crop farmers can't absorb, and that's cotton. If we lost our cotton markets, there's no choice for the cotton farmer—I tell you frankly—except to compete with your farmers growing wheat, corn, and beef."

Editors Score Point

In a nutshell, these farm editors reluctantly but inexorably bore home to Governor Landon their conviction that another surplus crop—even after recent shortages—would reduce the farmers' present parity prices to ruinous levels, and that some form of crop restriction is inevitable.

And when they speak of crop restriction, they open the whole awkward subject of the "economy of scarcity" versus the "economy of abundance." Lately under the influence of George N. Peek and other farm leaders, Governor Landon has leaned strongly toward the attractive and oratorically popular abundance theory.

But these spokesmen—and farm editors are believed to reflect views of ordinary farmers somewhat better than do farm politicians—assure Governor Landon that American dirt farmers know what surpluses mean.

Yet they approached these conclusions regretfully. Most of them agreed warmly that the farmer does not like crop control. Several from "deficit states"—states like Ohio and Michigan, which do not produce as much as they consume—pointed out that crop restriction was definitely unpopular in their areas.

No Faith in Panaceas

There was no faith in panaceas, governmental or otherwise. A sense of disillusionment with Washington prevailed. Universally, the spokesmen agreed that a farm program should be placed in the hands of farmers to administer. But they kept coming back to the knotty dilemma presented by Mr. Gregory and others: Markets abroad diminished, surplus at home likely. Prices—where? Various detailed suggestions were made. Some favored further experiment with co-operatives. Others urged old-fashioned, good-farming practices. Some believed the Government should get out of farming by retiring its leases on grazing and wheatlands on the edge of the Dust Bowl.

Berry H. Ackers, the Farmer, St. Paul, Minn., said: "Our farmers are interested in prices, it does not matter how. I want to know what is going to happen to prices when we get this abundance we talk about."

That was a direct challenge to Governor Landon's recent talk of abundance. Mr. Ackers continued: "Personally, I don't see how you are going to get control on a national scale through individual co-operation, nor how you can dispose of all you can grow in this country. I am tired of hearing these city farmers say leave the farmer alone and he will pull himself out."

Only two speakers in three hours mentioned the "rising tide of farm imports" at which Governor Landon and Republican orators have been hammering. They were from Wisconsin and Michigan. This interesting fact may cause a deviation in Landon strategy.

Appointments Cancelled

Governor Landon left the round table with a thoughtful impression. He went directly to his office, cancelled all appointments for Saturday, and called his two farm experts into consultation: Earl H. Taylor of Topeka and Representative Clifford R. Hope of Kansas.

Among farm editors attending the conference were: Tom McNeal, the Kansas Farmer; Graham Patterson, Farm Journal, Philadelphia; Samuel R. Guard, Breeder's Gazette, Spencer, Ind.; William C. Allen, Dakota Farmer, Aberdeen, S. D.; A. W. Ricker, Farmers' Union Herald, St. Paul, Minn.; Kirk Fox, Successful Farming, Des Moines, Iowa; C. C. Coggswell, Kansas State Grange, and editor of the Grange paper; Ray Yarnell, Capper's Farmer, Topeka; E. S. Bayard, Pennsylvania Farmer; Elmer T. Petersen, Better Homes and Gardens and Successful Farming; Frank Ridgeway, farm editor of Chicago Tribune; B. Kirk Ranking, Southern Agriculturist, Nashville, Tenn.; Tom Leadley, Nebraska Farmer, Lincoln, Neb.; James R. Moore, Ohio Farm Bureau News; W. W. Lloyd, Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio; Bert Vermuth, Michigan farmer, Detroit; G. Erwin Popkess, Dairyman's Journal, East St. Louis, Ill.; Harold Mueller, Oklahoma City Times; Joe H. Mercer, state sanitary livestock commissioner; J. D. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture; C. E. Rogers, Kansas State college; R. J. Laubengayer, Salina Journal; Oscar Stauffer, Arkansas City Traveler; Floyd B. Nichols, Republican National committee; Raymond Gilkeson, Kansas Farmer; Tudor Charles, Kansas Farmer; Max Beeler, Capper's Farmer; George Montgomery, Capper's Farmer; Palmer Hoyt, Portland Oregonian.

Site of Roman Camp In Scotland Dug Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ECCLEFECHAN, Scot.—Excavations now being carried on at Birrens, site of a Roman camp about one mile and a half from here, have exposed what may claim the doubtful honor of being the worst Roman masonry so far found in Scotland!

Birrens Camp was first excavated 40 years ago. On Dec. 4, 1895, the pioneer excavators completed what was one of the first and most comprehensive explorations of a Roman fort. It was the first time in Britain that a virtually complete view was obtained of the lay-out of a Roman fort.

The present work is being carried out by Prof. E. B. Birley of Durham university and one of his students.

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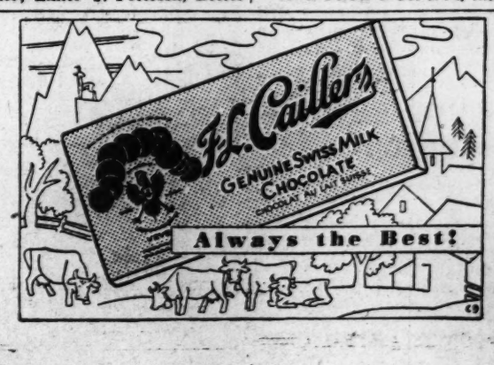

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Iraq-Iran Boundaries Near Settlement Outside League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — The long-standing frontier dispute between Iraq and Iran (Persia), which has just been removed from the League agenda at the request of the two states, seems in position for satisfactory settlement, with both sides endeavoring to conclude the differences by friendly negotiations between themselves.

Nevertheless, the advice and encouragement of the League have undoubtedly proved helpful in what might have developed into a dangerous quarrel.

Iraq was, as is well known, formerly part of Turkey, and therefore the frontier of Iran and Iraq was previously part of the Turco-Persian frontier.

Iraq's Description

In the statement issued to delegates a clear exposition of the question from the Iraq viewpoint is given. "The frontier," it is explained, "extends some 1200 kilometers from the Persian Gulf northwards, mostly through wild and unsettled country. To the south for some 90 kilometers, it runs along the Shatt-al-Arab, a large navigable river flowing into the Persian Gulf, which is Iraq's only outlet to the sea. Iraq's only port, Basra, is on this river, and here there is a good deal of trade and shipping. The boundary follows the left, or Persian, bank of the river, leaving the waters of the river under Iraq sovereignty."

It is then pointed out that the whole boundary was laid down in general terms by the Treaty of Erzerum signed in 1847 and ratified in 1848 by Turkey and Persia.

Demand Treaty Lines

"The Persian Government say that this treaty is invalid, because their representative at the time exceeded his powers in accepting an explanatory note of its terms laid down by the mediating powers, Great Britain and Russia. The Iraq Government deny this and say further that the Explanatory Note really added nothing to the treaty itself. The Iraqi case is that the treaty which was duly signed and ratified is perfectly valid." This quotation is from the Iraq document.

Naturally there were attempts to trace the exact frontier on the spot, but not until 66 years after the ratification of the Erzerum Treaty was agreement reached. It was in 1913 that the Constantinople Protocol was concluded by Great Britain, Turkey, Persia and Russia, fixing details of the boundary, which were confirmed by a commission. Iraq stands by the map then drawn.

Lacks Formal Approval

But the Government of Iran challenges the Constantinople Protocol of 1913 just as it challenges the Erzerum Treaty of 1847, this time on the ground that it was not submitted to the National Assembly. The Persian Constitution calls for such approval of boundary changes.

To which Iraq replies that there were properly speaking no changes, that the Assembly was in abeyance, and that international law must accord validity to an agreement concluded by the Executive of a country without reservation or condition.

Thus the Iraq Government bases itself on the earlier treaty and the later protocol; and the Iran (Persian) Government asserts that they are both vitiated by various irregularities. The dispute may properly be described as chiefly legal. In substance, of course, Iran demands a revision of the existing frontiers in its favor, while Iraq accepts them as laid down, though arguing that they are less equitable to Iraq than to Iran.

Military Averts Fengtai Clash; Chinese Retire

PEIPING, Sept. 19 (AP)—Superior officers of the Japanese and Chinese forces at Fengtai are reported to have agreed to the terms which averted a clash between them over the recent incident of an alleged attack by Chinese soldiers on Japanese soldiers.

Differing versions of the incident provoking animosity between the two forces caused complications during the conciliatory discussions.

The Japanese asserted that Chinese soldiers attacked the officer as he was passing the barracks. The Chinese, to the contrary, insisted that the Japanese attempted to disarm Chinese troops while the latter were drilling.

The final settlement consisted in complete Chinese acquiescence to Japanese demands in an effort to conclude the negotiations.

Thousands of Chinese stood by silently as Col. Hsu Chao-lin, commander of Chinese troops at Fengtai, apologized publicly to Col. Renya Mutaguchi, commandant of the Japanese Embassy guard at Peipin.

The Japanese commandant was backed up by 400 soldiers with full war equipment. After the apology, the Chinese troops marched from the village and five minutes later the Japanese soldiers took over the Fengtai barracks.

Chinese authorities asserted that fighting between the two forces was avoided only because the Chinese orders that they were, under no circumstances, to begin a quarrel with the Japanese soldiers.

The Japanese protest at Fengtai resulted from the third of a series of "incidents" bringing Japanese demands for explanations from Chinese authorities.

The first was the slaying of two Japanese by a Chinese mob at Chengtu Aug. 24 and resulted in strong protests from the Tokyo Government to Nanking.

The second involved the death on Sept. 3 of Junzo Nakano, Japanese druggist at Pakhoi, whom the Japanese asserted was stabbed by a group of Chinese.

Complications in the Pakhoi incident arose when rebellious members of the old 19th route Chinese army, stationed in Pakhoi, refused to allow either Chinese or Japanese investigators to land in order to conduct an inquiry into the death. Chinese officials finally succeeded in evacuating the recalcitrant soldiers from the area.

The third and latest incident concerned the slaying of a Japanese consular policeman allegedly by a Chinese citizen of Hankow.

HANKOW, China, Sept. 19 (AP)—Niwajiro Yoshioka, a member of the Japanese Consular Police in Hankow, was fatally shot by an unidentified Chinese, the Domei (Japanese) News Agency reported today.

Domei further reported that a Manchoukuan military officer, a native of Korea, arrived in Hankow and reported to Japanese authorities that he had been attacked in the dining car of a train between Peiping and Hankow by Chinese passengers who staged an anti-Japanese demonstration.

Japanese naval forces, anchored here in conjunction with the consular police, established emergency patrols in the national concession in which the slaying occurred.

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Conciliation Move Relieves Tension In Lettuce Strike

SALINAS, Calif., Sept. 19 (AP)—Tension eased in strike-harassed Salinas yesterday when steps were taken toward conciliation in the walkout of 3200 union lettuce workers.

Sources close to Gov. Frank F. Merriam disclosed in Sacramento, Calif., that lettuce shippers and strikers would meet shortly in the first "real attempt" to mediate the 14-day walkout.

A mobilization call to 1500 deputized citizens momentarily stirred apprehension over possible further violence but the city continued quiet. However, 250 deputies remained on special duty.

Recall Move Halted

The State Labor Federation convention at Sacramento which had called upon Governor Merriam to report on progress toward a peaceful setlement or face a recall movement, decided later to give him more time.

Walter G. Mathewson, Federal Labor Conciliator, announced he was attempting to arrange a meeting between union leaders and lettuce producers. He said the union had announced a willingness to arbitrate.

Demand Rejected

The union, a newly recognized American Labor Federation amilate, is demanding employment preference for its members in the lettuce industry. Growers rejected the demand, contending it would mean "70 per cent closed shop."

Numerous clashes have marked the strike since last Tuesday when the growers recruited outside help and began packing the last lettuce crop of the season.

Sheriff Carl Abbott recruited 1500 citizens, who took up clubs and drove the strikers out of town after clashes between officers and strikers.

Collective Bargaining Principles at Stake, Lettuce Workers Assert

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19—The California lettuce strike is said by union workers to have been called in an attempt to enforce collective-bargaining principles. This the growers vigorously deny. They state that the issue hangs on the problem raised by union demands for "union-preference hiring"—better known as the "closed shop."

In a communication to the state labor relations board the Fruit and Vegetable Workers Union at Salinas declared, "The clause in our agreement does not mean closed shop. It means protection to our members of the right to work in the industry. We have no use for the hiring halls as the bosses hire their own crews on the job."

In answer to this the Grower-Shipper Vegetable association insisted that the clause means a 75 per cent closed shop.

The strike immediately stopped shipment of over 100 cars of lettuce a day out of the Salinas area. It is estimated by the growers that nearly $75,000 a day is being lost, of which $10,000 went to labor.

Added to the "union preference" demand are five others, including recognition of the union as the sole collective bargaining agent; time and a half for overtime; overtime pay for work on seven holidays; the right to refuse to pass through picket lines, and equal pay, privileges, and conditions for women and men.

Employers state that on the eve of the strike they agreed to "everything the workers demanded except the preferential clause."

PARIS, FRANCE
Walk-Over
SHOES
in Paris, 15 Av. de l'Opéra

Liquor Is Blamed For Virginia High Jail Commitments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 19—Circuit Judge Frederick W. Coleman, in a charge to the Stafford county grand jury, sharply criticized liquor law violations and said that sale of intoxicants by the Virginia alcoholic beverage control system was largely responsible for Virginia's high number of jail commitments last year.

Pointing to the 77,977 jail commitments last year, he said the number was "astounding" and that probably 80 per cent could be traced to the use of liquor.

"Never in the rank prohibition days were so many persons committed to jail in one year," he said. "But at the same time, what can be expected when the State goes into the liquor business, urges and insists that spirits be sold with the sole desire to make money irrespective of temperance or any other regulatory measure to curtail the drink habit?"

Conflicting Laws

There are conflicting laws on the Sunday sale of wine and beer, he said.

"Sundays have become legal days to dispense beers and ales, wines and champagnes, something that was not permitted even in the old barroom days, notwithstanding the statutes of this State prohibit the sale of wine, beer, ale and champagne or other intoxicating liquors on Sunday."

The judge issued a warning to Stafford county officers against carelessness or neglect in enforcing liquor laws, and served notice that any officer cited to him as being neglectful in his duties would be required to show cause why he should not be removed.

Received $4068

Pointing out that Stafford received $4068 as its part of ABC profits last year, Judge Coleman said this should be used in the enforcement of the liquor-laws—particularly those as to drunken driving.

Commenting upon Judge Coleman's statement, T. McCall Frazier, member of the ABC board, said that one factor in the jail-commitment situation was the increase in enforcement activity by the board and by the Federal Government last year.

"The ABC system operated with the largest number of enforcement officers ever used," he said, "and the Federal Government, co-operating with the State, also used the largest number in its history. Any increase in commitments for which the ABC board may be considered responsible is due to increased enforcement activity."

Teachers Advised To Leave Formality And Study Childhood

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—"Abandon some of the formalities of education; get down to the spirit of teaching!"

This was among the sayings of Dr. Willis Sutton, superintendent of the Atlanta, Ga., schools, in an address delivered before a conference on public educational administration, held at the Chapel Hill unit of the Greater University of North Carolina.

Among the other speakers were: Dr. G. H. Reavis, supervisor of high schools, Columbus, Ohio, and Dr. R. G. Jones, assistant superintendent of Cleveland, Ohio, schools.

"Time ought not to control education," Dr. Sutton told the teachers in his audience. "I do not think a teacher should ever reprimand a pupil for being tardy unless the reason for his tardiness is found out. As for place, you can't educate children in school, because as long as you have magazines, movies, funny papers, you are not going to be able to control a child's language in school. As for what I term 'impediments of education,' I doubt that the thousands of hours teachers have spent over English papers have ever made an English scholar."

Continuing, Dr. Sutton declared: "We have got to break away from certain formalities that bind the field of preparation for teachers, too. The greatest need of education in America today is the weeding out of those who do not understand the spirit of a child. This is as important in regard to college professors as it is in elementary training."

Dr. Jones described an experimental school for girls under 16 who cannot go to college, which has been operated successfully in Cleveland for a number of years. "We teach these girls home economics and direct our efforts toward making them wholesome women," he explained. "And we don't fail to get them jobs when they graduate."

Where Huguenots Dwelt

By a Staff Artist

The Elting Homestead, New Paltz, N. Y.

Built by Louis Bevier in 1698, It Is One of Several Stone Cottages Constructed at That Period by Pioneers in the New World. No Attempt Has Been Made to Modernize the Building

New York State Librarians to See 17th Century Huguenot Homes

By Edith Guerrier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW PALTZ, N. Y., Sept. 19—One of the high spots ror many librarians attending the New York Library association meeting, at Lake Mohonk, Sept. 21 to 26, will be a visit to Huguenot street, in the village of New Platz. On either side of this historic street stand sturdy stone cottages, built more than 200 years ago, and still occupied by descendants of Huguenots who, in the seventeenth century fled from France to the Palatinate on the banks of the Rhine.

Keeping guard, as it were, over these modest houses is a well-built brick church with a square white tower. A boulder planted on the church green bears a bronze tablet announcing it to be a "Reformed Dutch Church, New Paltz, New York. Founded January 22, 1683. In commemoration of 250 years of continuous worship of Almighty God 1683—1933." Behind the church flows the placid Wallkill (Walloon's river) and in the distance the Shawangunk hills wall in the valley and shut out a restless world.

Indians Were Unfriendly

Of the earliest shelters in New Paltz no trace remains. A house at the beginning of Huguenot street, built in 1712, belonged to Jean Hasbrouck. Now known as the Memorial House, it contains pieces of furniture, utensils and documents relating to the early history of the town. A few hundred feet beyond stands the fort, built in 1705 on the site of the first redoute by the descendants of Louis DuBois, who came to America in 1661 with his wife, Catharine, and their sons, Abraham and Isaac.

The DuBois family had sailed up the Hudson riveruntil th came to Wiltwyck, the town of Good Will, so named because the site had been the free grant of its Indian owners. But gifts to the Indians thereabout of liquor and firearms soon brought about disturbances which led to atrocities and reprisals until the peaceful village became a noisy, warlike encampment.

Disapproving of the practices which had made enemies of the Indians, the DuBois family and several other Huguenot families left Wiltwyck and started a new village a few miles from that town. They were quite unaware of the fact that Governor Stuyvesant had not paid the Indians for their land and that he had sold many young braves as slaves to planters in the West Indies.

On June 7, 1663, a little band of men, Louis DuBois among them, came home from the lowlands at evening, looking eagerly for smoke curling up from the chimneys with its subtle message of good cheer and food. The only smoke, however, was that of burning buildings. Instead of the sound of happy voices and the welcoming shouts of children, there was a stillness so profound that the men beheld in silence their ruined and tenantless homes. All the women and children were gone, among them Catharine DuBois, little Abraham and Isaac and baby Jacques.

Saved by a Hymn

Early in September a friendly Indian brought word that captives were being guarded at an encampment on the banks of the Shawangunk. The white men, led by their Indian guide, went swiftly to within a few miles of the encampment, when a spy saw them and ran back to his tribe with the news.

Squaws were sent out for faggots, which were piled around the bound captives. As the fires were about to be kindled, Catharine DuBois began to sing an old Huguenot hymn. The savages paused to listen and the rescuers burst through the underbrush.

As the members of the reunited families journeyed back to Wiltwyck they passed through the fertile Wallkill valley, which seemed an ideal place to establish a settlement. They named their village New Paltz, thus perpetuating in a name the hospitality shown to its founders by the German Rhineland. The land for this new village was properly paid for.

Houses Are Distinctive

Across the street from the DuBois fort stands the dwelling built by the Beviers. Not far away is a house built by Abraham Hasbrouck, grandfather of Jonathan Hasbrouck who built Washington's headquarters at Newburgh. The fifth and last of the houses was built by Hugo Freer. It has three chimneys and is in the lean-to style of many New England homes of the same period. Each of these old houses seems to have some distinctive feature. A garden, gay with old-fashioned flowers; a wrought iron stove; a spinet; a flax wheel; a cradle; some rare hooked rugs; or a carved refectory table.

The school and the church were regarded as indispensable institutions. The teacher of the school, as well as the minister of the church, must "do his duty as a good and true Christian."

A resident of Huguenot street is wont to say with pardonable pride, "In the house in which I was born my father lived before me, my grandfather spent his days there, my great-grandfather dwelt there, a few rods off my great-great-grandfather's house was built."

Library Methods Of U. S. Studied As Model for Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Praise for the libraries of the United States and for their service to the public is rendered by Prof. Robert Moreno García, who has returned to Mexico from a tour north.

The New York public library, he comments, is a "model of organization," and he cites its 70 branch libraries which circulated 12,000,000 volumes in a single year. Such a service, says Professor García, is a goal at which Mexican libraries should aim.

The libraries of Mexico contain many treasures in the form of ancient volumes and manuscripts, many dating back to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, all of which are of inestimable value to scholars. In addition to these, there are many modern volumes which should be made available to the public.

The present problem is one of distribution, one of making these rare volumes more accessible to those who desire to study them.

Professor Moreno praised in particular the idea of making photostatic copies of manuscripts and rare books, of which copies may be sent to scholars everywhere. He also lauded the supplementary activities of American libraries, such as holding lectures and art exhibits which are open to the public, and he expressed a desire that Mexico might also adopt this service.

U. S. S. Fanning Launched Despite Strike and Gale

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—The U. S. Destroyer Fanning was launched yesterday despite a strike of 1500 hands at the yards of the Staten Island Drydock Co. and a heavy eastern gale.

The strikers, who had delayed the launching two days, were kept outside the yards by 20 uniformed patrolmen. They stood in the rain as the vessel slid down the ways into the high waves of the bay.

Miss Cora Marsh of New London, Conn., a great-great-granddaughter of Lieut. Nathaniel Fanning after whom the ship was named, broke the traditional bottle of champagne across its bow.

The launching was carried out by non-union mechanics regularly employed at the yard.

Winslow Slides Down Ways

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 19 (AP)—Miss Mary Blythe Winslow of Raleigh, Tenn., came to Camden yesterday to christen the destroyer Winslow, named in memory of her great-grandfather, Rear Admiral John Ancrum Winslow, who served in the Mexican and Civil wars. The vessel, with a displacement of 1850 tons and a water length of 372 feet, was constructed in the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation.

The Winslow will be commissioned probably this winter. It is the third destroyer to bear that name.

Alcazar, Spain's Lost Landmark

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—The ancient Alcazar at Toledo, which stands today in ruins from concerted Socialist artillery attacks and dynamite explosions, began its history as an Arabic lookout position more than 1200 years ago.

The rocky ground overlooking the Tagus river, on which the group of buildings stands, had already been held by Romans, Hebrews and Nordic invaders in a series of occupations in the Spanish peninsula.

As the procession of peoples trooped through the land which is now the Province of Toledo, each left its mark on the fortified palace which began as an "attalah," the Arabic name for a fortified lookout.

Decorations

Succeeding rulers took over the former residence of their predecessor, and each added buildings or decorations to the structure.

It remained for Charles V of Spain in 1548 to begin final plans for the artistic adornment of the fortress-palace, under the direction of the distinguished architect, Alonso De Covarrubias.

King Charles and his artists planned the façades for the palace, decorations for the inside halls and the grand staircase. The work, however, was not finished until the reign of Philip II, Charles' successor.

The beautified fortress suffered serious damage during the war of the Spanish succession at the opening of the eighteenth century when the Spanish royal house was sent into a bloody conflict by dissension among its branches.

Its character changed during the years following and it became headquarters for an early charitable organization founded by Cardinal Lorenzana, patron of literature.

Within its walls he established paupers whom he employed as silk weavers, devoting his life and income to the charitable enterprise.

Under Napoleon, Toledo next fell into the hands of the French who, after ejecting the poor silk weavers and confiscating their funds, turned the structure—by this time grown to include a number of buildings—into barracks for troops.

The French, forced to evacuate, burned the structure and what remained was gutted by fire in the autumn of 1868.

The Spanish Government took over the buildings, repaired and restored them and established a military academy for the education of Spanish infantry officers.

This military school was functioning at the outbreak of the present revolution, and it was to the haven of its buildings the 1700 Fascists fled after their attempted uprising at Toledo had been crushed by Government forces.

Madrid Refuses Syndicalist Plan For Government

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MADRID, Sept. 19—Spanish Socialists and Communists turned down flatly today a Syndicalist ultimatum to reorganize the Government into regional committees independent of the Madrid Administration.

The Socialists, in their refusal to consider the proposal, declared "those pushing such a demand should be regarded as traitors."

The Communists asserted "we cannot allow duality of power to exist."

The ultimatum, following a grant of Syndicalist military assistance to the Madrid Socialist-Communist regime, called for decentralization of the government to give workers a direct share in public affairs and compulsory conscription of all able-bodied men in the country.

"There is only one single point in our program," the Socialist leaders affirmed, "and that is to win a victory.

"Only after obtaining victory shall we be allowed to defend the political and social programs of the various groups composing the Left Popular Front."

Communist supporters of the Madrid Government criticized sharply the Syndicalist demand for governmental reorganization, saying:

"There should only be one power—namely that of the government representing the Left Popular Front. There also must be a single command to co-ordinate all operations according to the needs of the war.

"Our enemies move like one man to obey one single command. Discipline is our primary duty. Lack of discipline is our enemy. We must maintain discipline and obey one power and one command."

Fate of Insurgents In Dynamited Alcazar Remains Uncertain

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TOLEDO, Sept. 19—Socialist shells battered the Alcazar today.

Government gunners sought to demolish remaining fragments of the Fascist refuge where the fate of 1200 insurgents is unknown.

Four Government cannon rained steel into the battered fortress throughout the night and early morning as militia commanders awaited arrival of new supplies of ammunition in preparation for an infantry assault.

Militiamen declared that 1200 of the 1700 Fascists who voluntarily imprisoned themselves inside the Alcazar passed on yesterday when the TNT mines were touched off.

White beams from Government spotlights illuminated the scene of devastation during the night-long barrage, but Government officers waited in vain for the appearance of an insurgent white flag to signal surrender.

All survivors except the machine gunners were believed to have fled to the underground cellars. Only 20 women and children so far have been rescued by the Socialist assailants.

Rebels Insure Safety If Diplomats Return To Summer Embassies

SAINT JEAN DE LUZ, France, Sept. 19 (AP)—Fascist insurgents, making a bid for recognition by foreign governments, invited diplomats accredited to Madrid to establish temporary embassies at San Sebastian today.

The invitation was announced over the Fascist radio station at Seville by the insurgent Gen. Quiepo de Llano, who said:

"General Mola (Fascist commander on the Northern Front), desiring to give proof of our authority in the provinces we occupy, has conceded the right of extra-territoriality to the Hotel Continental in Sebastian where embassies may be installed with all security."

(Foreign diplomats gathered at Saint Jean de Luz yesterday declined an invitation from the Spanish Government in Madrid to return to the embassies there.)

Loyalists Reinforce Garrison at Malaga

LONDON, Sept. 19 (AP)—A new Spanish Government commander has arrived at Malaga from Madrid to take charge of demoralized government forces which yesterday were reported fighting in the streets, authoritative London quarters said today.

Two thousand troops were en route from Cartagena to reinforce the Malaga garrison.

The British Cruiser Shropshire evacuated a handful of British subjects and one destroyer was standing by.

Reports reaching Gibraltar yesterday said that 600 militiamen at Malaga had tried to surrender to the Fascists, resulting in riots in which many were killed and wounded and a number of buildings fired.

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Semifinals No Real Test Of Golf Ability

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., Sept. 19—There was no real test of golf as it is played in the United States in the performances of the four semifinalists in the fortieth annual National amateur championship here yesterday, as the storm from the Atlantic swept over the Garden City Golf Club links, flooded the greens and fairways, and made any shot a hazard in itself.

The only one of the four who played his real game was Jock McLean, the Scotsman from Glasgow, who was heard to remark in the interval between the morning and afternoon sessions, that it was the first time since his first visit to the United States that he felt at home. And he proved it by taking over George J. Voigt, his opponent, to the tune of 6 up, in the morning, and by clinging to halving holes in the afternoon, finally emerged with a victory at 8 up and 7 to play.

Near Swimming Match

What had been expected to be a real test of the comparative skill of Johnny Goodman and John W. Fischer degenerated into close to a swimming match, with Fischer winning after 35 holes of play, 2 up. Neither one could gain any real superiority, conceding putts to each other whenever possible, and otherwise battling with the conditions, which grew worse as the day proceeded, until the incoming holes in the afternoon were quagmires of mud and casual water occupied most of the greens.

It was generally regarded among the members and workers that it would have been better to postpone the afternoon play until later, even if the tournament required an extra day.

Even with the persistent concession of putts and holes, the scores of the contestants, with the exception of McLean, were far above par, Goodman finishing the morning round with 77, Fischer approximated at 78, and Voigt at 83. The Scot went out in the morning in 39, and until the latter end of the morning play, when he was leading by 6 up, continued par golf, but eased off to require 77 also.

Occasional Birdies

An occasional birdie emerged, due to good putting, as when Goodman won the 14th morning hole with a 12-foot putt, and followed with a perfect pitch on the home hole and a 10-foot putt, for 2. Fischer made a 3 on the ninth in the afternoon, though in that case the official allowed movement of the ball to void casual water. McLean also made two long putts for birdies on the 13th and 15th holes, where the ground is high.

Just what would have happened without such conditions is a problem, though the play of McLean would have kept him well up in any event. But so far as the others are concerned, their play was far below their recent performances, and they should be judged by it. The summary:

United States Amateur Golf Championship —Semifinal Round

John W. Fischer, Cincinnati, defeated John Goodman, Omaha, 2 and 1.

Jock McLean, Glasgow, Scot., defeated George J. Voigt, New York, 8 and 6.

Women's Golf Play Thrown Wide Open With No Defender

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—As in the case of the men's tourney, the decision of the champion not to play has thrown the national women's golf championship wide open, and the entries reached a total of 188, for the opening medal play round, when the list closed. Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare had announced some time ago that she would not defend her title, and to this fact was due the record entry, for the 40th annual contest, to be staged beginning Sept. 28, over the links of the Canoe Brook Country Club, at Summit, N. J.

Under the conditions, the 64 low scorers at 18 holes medal play, with playoff for those tied for high score if necessary, will continue at match play with two rounds on Tuesday, and single rounds, all at 18 holes, until the final at 36 holes on Saturday, Oct. 3rd.

Twenty-seven states were represented, in addition to a large foreign contingent, headed by Miss Pam Barton, from London, Miss Marjorie C. Millear, from Sidney, Australia, and Miss Nancy T. Pearman, Bermuda. Toronto sends Mrs. F. J. Mulqueen and Miss Ada Mackenzie, and British Columbia has three candidates in Kathleen Farrell, Katherine Duff Stuart, and Marcia Moss.

Yesterday's Stars

Tommy Bridges, Tigers—Limited Indians to four hits, fanning 10.

Lon Warneke, Cubs—Stopped Cardinals with three hits.

Jim Bottomley, Browns—Hit homer and single, driving in two runs against White Sox.

First Car at Roosevelt Raceway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—The first racing car is on the track, ready for action at Roosevelt raceway in preparation for the international 400-mile inaugural race for the new George Vanderbilt cup on Columbus day, Oct. 12. The car is the Gardner special, owned and driven by Chet Gardner of Los Angeles, veteran of the roaring road who has carved out his niche among the race drivers. With the entry list of 63 cars virtually complete, save for one or two possible last-minute additions, and official qualifications due to begin Sept. 27, the country's leading speed thrillers are expected to arrive rapidly from now on to make ready for the European challenge in the Columbus day event at Roosevelt raceway.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	87	57	.604
Chicago	83	63	.568
St. Louis	82	63	.566
Pittsburgh	79	67	.541
Cincinnati	71	74	.490
Boston	64	78	.451
Brooklyn	62	82	.431
Philadelphia	50	94	.347

Results Sept. 18

Chicago 3, St. Louis 0.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, rain.
Only games scheduled.

Seek Golf Title

Wide World

Top—Johnny Fischer
Below—Jack McLean

Nine Sophomore Candidates On Cornell Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 19—Sophomores continue to dominate the first eleven line-up of Coach Carl Snavely's Big Red football team which will open Cornell's fiftieth year of football at Ithaca, Sept. 26, against Alfred.

Although 11 holdovers from the Dobie regime are on the squad at present, only two seem fairly certain of being in the starting 11 for the first game. Ted Hughes of Pittsburgh, regular center on the ill-starred 1935 team, is a fixture at the pivot post, while Elliot Hooper of Aurora, Ill., a back under Dobie and a tackle during spring drills, is a leading contender for a guard berth.

Forty thousand Cornell alumni from coast to coast have recently received ticket information concerning games this fall, and already the response has indicated a revived interest in Cornell football since the new athletic policy was instituted last year.

Captain on Same Team

So keen is the competition for starting posts that Jack Batten, leading back last fall and captain of the 1936 team, has failed to make the first team to date. Batten is waging a battle with Dick Baker of Tonawanda for the tailback position. Baker, sophomore triple-threat man who starred in the spring practice tilt with Colgate, has the call at present.

Others in the all-sophomore backfield include Bob Rose, blocking back who played at Tonawanda High School with Baker, Jack Sheffer, fullback from Glen Ridge, N. J., who prepped at Perkiomen, and Brud Holland, husky Auburn Negro.

Two converted backs are at the wings, with Carl Spang of Quincy, Mass., at right end, and Sid Roth, former Brooklyn Poly prep star, at left end. Roth is on the injured list at the moment with a bad knee.

Varsity tackles at present are Bill McKeever of Wayne, Penna., and Al van Ranst of Brooklyn, both of whom tip the scales at around 200 pounds. Hooper is paired with Jack Hemingway of Syracuse at the guards, with Hughes at center.

Since the first scrimmage a week ago, Coach Snavely and his five assistants have been agreeably surprised by the improvement shown by the second team. The reserves even took the measure of the varsity once this week in a short scrimmage session when Ollie Gildersleeve of Gildersleeve, Conn., made the only score on a 31-yard run following a quick kick.

Bill Rossiter of Bronxville, a Dobie holdover and quarter-miler on the track team, plays one end on the seconds, with Sam Stahl of Peabody, Mass., on the other flank. Ted Siemer of Buffalo and Lou Leventry of Canfield, Ohio, rank as second-string tackles. Leventry is out of the lineup at present, giving Al Steinman of Deposit a chance at his job.

Veteran Guards Threaten

Jim Rutledge of Highland Park, Ill., and Leonard Gunsch of Highland have been threatening to crash the first team at the guards, while Bert Pfeiffer of Riverdale, understudy to Hughes a year ago, is again second team center.

Karl Nelson of Springfield, Mass., a letterman from the 1935 team, Red Moulton of Norwich, Bill Zeigler of Oil City, Penna., and Batten make up a reserve backfield which is not far behind the regular combination.

George Peck, Penn Yan speedster who became eligible this week, has impressed the coaching staff with his ball carrying in recent drills and will undoubtedly see action this fall. Other reserve backs who have mastered the intricate Snavely maneuvers include Charley Scholz of Elmira, Bob Meagher of Elbridge, and Bob Boochever of Ithaca.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	96	48	.667
Chicago	78	67	.538
Detroit	79	68	.537
Washington	77	68	.531
Cleveland	76	70	.521
Boston	72	74	.493
St. Louis	53	90	.371
Philadelphia	49	95	.340

Results Sept. 18

St. Louis 6, Chicago 5.
Detroit 6, Cleveland 3.
Only games scheduled.

Cubs Jump Over Cards in Close National Race

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The complexion of the National League pennant race has changed. It now develops that the Cubs, instead of the Cardinals, will be the last to be eliminated when, and if, the Giants clinch the championship.

It is still necessary to mention when, and if, because the Giants aren't "in" yet. However, at the conclusion of yesterday's major league engagements they stood five full games ahead of the Cubs—who took second place away from the Cards—with only 10 contests remaining on their schedule.

Cards Drop Back

For weeks the courageous Gashouse Gang clung to the runner-up position with a pitching staff that, with the single exception of Dizzy Dean, was of the minor league variety. By keeping them hustling, Frankie Frisch kept his team in the race until a few days ago.

However, as the race progressed, it became increasingly apparent that unless Frisch found mound help the Cards would never stay ahead of the Cubs, the 1935 champions. And running true to form, this happened yesterday.

Playing at Wrigley Field, the Cubs clung to their slim mathematical flag possibility by blanking the slipping Cards, 3 to 0, behind the three-hit pitching of lanky Lon Warneke. The defeat knocked the visitors into third place for the first time in months. For the Bruins, it meant a prolonging of the race that seems certain to finish in favor of the Giants.

Warneke pitched great baseball yesterday. He limited the fighting Cardinals to three safeties, and all three were made by rookies. He walked only one man and fanned eight. The Cubs drove Roy Parmelee out of the St. Louis box in the fifth inning, scoring all three of their runs. It was Warneke's sixteenth victory.

Two American Games

The only other game scheduled in the National League yesterday, between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, was postponed because of rain.

In the American League, the Tigers defeated the Indians, 6 to 3, and the Browns beat the White Sox, 6 to 5.

The four-club race for second place now finds the White Sox, Tigers, Senators and Indians following the Yankees in that order. The Tigers are practically tied with the Sox, only one percentage point separating the two teams. The Senators are one game in the rear of the Bengals, while the Indians trail Washington by 1½ contests.

Slim Tommy Bridges pitched for Detroit, held the Cleveland club to four hits and gained his twenty-second triumph of the year. He struck out 10 Indians and delivered shutout ball until the ninth inning. On the opposing mound was young Bob Feller, the strikeout sensation, but the rookie was no match for the more experienced Bridges. The winners scored all of their runs while Feller was in the box during the first six innings.

At St. Louis, the Browns edged the White Sox by the margin of a single-run rally in the eighth, but the bulk of their run making came in the third when they pushed home five markers. The White Sox rallied in the ninth and almost tied the score, but Caldwell relieved the tiring Al Thomas on the St. Louis mound and stopped the visitors before more damage was done.

Shaughnessy of Dedham Leads Skeet Shooters

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19 (AP)—The national junior champion, Dick Shaughnessy of Dedham, Mass., broke 100 straight targets yesterday for a two-day total of 199 to pace the all-gauge 250-target championship event of the national skeet tournament.

His was the second perfect score of the day, youthful Bobby Stack of Beverly Hills, Calif., winner of the national 20-gauge title, having also breezed through four 25-target rounds for a consecutive run of 100. Stack had a two-day total of 197.

Shaughnessy, in taking over the lead, broke what had appeared an all-California throttle-hold on high gun honors. Brawny Grant Ilseng of Fresno, Calif., who put in two full weeks of practice on the tournament traps, turned in his second 99 for a total of 198 just before Shaughnessy went to the firing line.

Harry H. Fleischmann of Santa Monica, Calif., heralded as one of the favorites because of his west coast championship, took a 94. He walked off with Thursday's laurels with a perfect score.

Alex Kerr and Bill Davis, both of Los Angeles, with 195 and 189, respectively, helped Stack, Ilseng and Fleischmann put the Santa Monica-Los Angeles five in the lead for team honors with a total of 973. The Loantaka club of New Jersey was second with a total of 956.

College Football Results

Augustana 25, Jamestown 12.
Buena Vista 6, S. D. Wesleyan 6.
Carson Newman 14, Hiwassee 0.
College of Emporia 7, Bethel C. 0.
C. of Idaho 15, Albion Normal 0.
Emporia 20, McPherson 7.
Grinnell 7, Central 6.
Kansas Wesleyan 24, Sterling 0.
Kearney Teachers 19, Bethany 7.
Marshall (W. Va.) 58, Morris Harvey 0.
McMurray 7, Southwestern Teachers 0.
Mercer 40, Statesboro Teachers 0.
Missouri ("B") 20, Chillicothe Business 0.
North Dakota 21, St. Thomas 0.
N. D. State 18, Omaha 13.
Paris Jr. 12, Southeastern Teachers 0.
Randolph Macon 0, Emory and Henry 0.
Spring Hill 13, Troy Teachers 0.
Texas Christian 6, Howard Payne 0.
Union College 19, Holbrook 0.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Standings (leading three hitters in each league):

	G	AB	R	H	Pc
Appling, W. Sox	130	503	106	192	.382
P. Waner, Pi'tes	140	554	102	210	.379
Averill, Indians	143	578	127	217	.375
Phelps, Dodgers	106	282	33	105	.372
Dickey, Yanks	105	406	96	146	.360
Medwick, Cards	146	600	108	209	.348

Hubby Leading Hole-in-One Championship for This Year

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—Ace lightning does strike twice in the same spot.

Since the Associated Press began collecting names and data of holes-in-one scored this year, no less than 14 golfers over the nation have scored more than one ace. Five of them repeated with one shotters on the same hole.

Lee Hubby, Big Springs, Texas, hotel manager, holds the hole-in-one championship of the year, scoring three aces on the Big Springs course, two of them on the same hole. Paul Marks of Lancaster, Penna., aced the 175-yard 17th at the Overlook Country Club and repeated his feat the same day. E. J. Jobe of San Angelo, Texas, twice scored an ace on the same hole, using the same ball and the same club.

Among the professionals, Horton Smith leads the ace brigade with two aces, one scored in practice and the second during tournament play. While drilling for the national amateur week, Clarence Hackney, Atlantic City, aced the 18th hole twice in five days.

As the nation's total of aces for the year soared to 1119 with late returns, the Associated Press gained representation on the national hole-in-one club as its sports editor at Dallas, Texas, Felix "One Shot" McKnight whacked a six-iron shot 165 yards for an ace on the second hole at Brackenridge Park, San Antonio. A dozen sports writers over the nation have accomplished golf's prize shot but Felix was the first A. P. man to turn the trick.

Dr. E. M. Adams of Red Lodge, Mont., scored his second ace of the year on the Red Lodge course, sinking his tee shot on the 187-yard fifth hole. On June 14, Dr. Adams aced the 168-yard third hole.

Texas passed its "ace centennial" of the year during the week as its 100th and 101st aces were reported. Indiana came right behind with 97 with New York closing in fast with 85.

Coaching Changes - - - —By Pap'

I FEEL LIKE A FRESHMAN
RED DAWSON RETURNS TO TULANE WHERE HE STARRED A FEW YEARS AGO
— SOME OF THE COACHES IN NEW BERTHS
TED COX —Oklahoma A&M
CLIPPER SMITH —Villanova
MAJ. NEYLAND —Tennessee
JOHN P. SMITH —Duquesne
RAY WOLF —North Carolina
CARL SNAVELEY —NOW at CORNELL
GIL DOBIE AT BOSTON COLLEGE AFTER 16 YEARS AT CORNELL
HARRY STUHLDREHER —OF "FOUR HORSEMEN" FAME, LEFT VILLANOVA TO TAKE THE POST OF ATHLETIC DIRECTOR and HEAD FOOTBALL COACH at WISCONSIN
PAP'

Canadian Women's Golf Title Will Remain at Home

DIXIE, Que., Sept. 19 (AP)—With the aid of one stunning upset, two Canadian golfers advanced yesterday to the final round of the Canadian women's open golf championship, a tournament which no player from the United States has been able to win since Maureen Orcutt turned the trick in 1931.

Mrs. A. B. Darling, a "young veteran" from Montreal, defeated one of the favorites, Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., 3 and 2, to enter the last round against the first-choice player, Margery Kirkham of Montreal. Miss Kirkham, the medalist and champion four years ago, eliminated Marjorie Harrison of Au Sable Forks, N. Y., 2 and 1.

Miss Miley, a member of the United States Curtis Cup team and a tournament player of note, couldn't match her rival's steadiness and was behind nearly all the way. Three ragged holes at the end of the first nine were the primary cause of her downfall.

All square up to that point after a nip-and-tuck struggle, the Lexington girl began driving poorly and putting unsteadily. She lost the seventh, eighth and ninth as Mrs. Darling holed a birdie 3, a par 4 and a par 6. Coming in she rallied gamely, but could not regain any of the lost ground. The match ended when they halved the sixteenth in par 5s.

Both Miss Kirkham and Miss Harrison played beautiful golf, with the New York girl outdriving her opponent. They reached the turn all square with a 43 for the Montrealer and a 42 for Miss Harrison. After falling behind on the eleventh, Miss Kirkham applied more pressure and won the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth in succession, all with one-over-par scores. She clinched the match with a 6 on the long seventeenth while her rival needed 7 to get down.

Gridiron Talent At U. of C. Best In Many Years

BERKELEY, Calif., Sept. 19 (AP)—From the finest talent assembled in many years, University of California is building a 1936 football team which some followers believe is due to renew Rose Bowl contacts not enjoyed since 1929.

Coach Leonard "Stubby" Allison has man power of high quantity, as well as quality. The overflow after the final 47-man varsity squad has been selected would gladden the heart of many a mentor operating under less favorable circumstances.

Backs run five and six deep in a range from the speedy type to line crashers of first rating. The only problem in the line is to sift out the four best men for each position.

Wealth of Material

Because of the wealth of material, Perry Schwartz and Ken Cotton, former fullbacks, have been made over into an end and tackle, respectively, on the second team. The battle for positions is best pictured in the temporary demotion of Bob Gilbert, first-string guard last year, to second-team status in the first week of play.

The line will average over 190 pounds to the man. Opposition trying to go down the middle will meet Bob Herwing, a 210-pounder, whom many ranked last season as the Coast's best center. Henry Sparks and Jud Callaghan, both juniors, seem to have won first call at the end positions.

Ball-carrying duties will fall mainly to Floyd Blower, a triple-threater, and to George Cornell, rated at this time by Coach Allison as the best back on the field. They are the standouts in the left halfback group, which also numbers "Mushy" Pollock and Eddie Vallejo, 10s. men in track.

Last year's freshman squad contributed a great punter in Lute Ades, now quarterbacking for the second team.

To Expand Attack

Allison, who led the Bears into a triple tie for the Pacific Coast Conference title last year, concedes "California should have a good team." He picks Washington as the team most likely to win the championship because "it has a team of veterans."

With experienced men in every position, Allison plans to widen California's running attack. Laterals, too, will be more in evidence than last season. Basically no changes are contemplated in the offense, with plays branching off punt formation and behind an unbalanced line. The schedule:

Sept. 26—California Aggies and College of the Pacific (doubleheader).
Oct. 3—St. Mary's; 10—Oregon State at Corvallis; 17—U. C. L. A.; 24—Washington at Seattle; 31—Washington State.
Nov. 7—Southern California at Los Angeles; 14—Oregon; 21—Stanford.
Dec. 26—Georgia Tech at Atlanta.

Larry MacPhail Out Of Cincinnati Office

CINCINNATI, Sept. 19 (AP)—Larry S. MacPhail, a showman of the major leagues, resigned yesterday as vice-president and general manager of the Cincinnati Reds, effective Nov. 1, declining to say whether he would continue in baseball.

He emphasized that his resignation was not actuated by any disagreement with other officials of the club. MacPhail asserted his decision was due in part to his family and a desire for rest.

Powel Crosley Jr., president of the club, said an announcement of MacPhail's successor would be withheld for a while. He refused to comment on a report that Warren Giles, president of the St. Louis Cardinals' International League farm at Rochester, would be named.

MacPhail came to the Reds in December, 1933, after two years as president of the Cardinals' American Association farm at Columbus. His action in introducing night baseball to the major leagues largely was responsible for the profits reported for 1935 and 1936.

Lion Oil Refining Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Lion Oil Refining Company had net earnings for the first seven months of this year of $312,118, against a deficit of $193,885 in the similar period in 1935.

Fast Field Will Compete for The President's Cup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—A fast field, which may reach near-record proportions, is expected to face the starting clock for the tenth renewal of the President's Cup speedboat classic on the Potomac river here next Saturday and Sunday.

Herb Mendelsohn, of Detroit, has entered his Notre Dame, last year's winner, to defend the Chief Executive's trophy which will be contested over three 15-mile heats. A formidable array of challengers will bid for Notre Dame's laurels, including Horace Dodge's Impshi, the 1936 Gold Cup champion, and El Lagarto, George Reis' venerable three-time Potomac winner.

Miss Canada II Entered

Four other cup boats, which did not get into the recent Gold Cup championships at Lake George, and Scotty Too, owned by Samuel Dunsford, of Concord, N. H., are expected to swell the field to eight, the largest number of starters since the race was originated back in 1926 with nine contenders.

Harold S. Wilson, of Ingersoll, Ont., has entered his Miss Canada II, Victor Kliesrath, South Bend, Ind., his new Hotsy Totsy III; Jack Dunn, of Miami, Fla., the Jay Dee Too, and Jack Rutherford, Palm Beach, Fla., the Ma Ja II. These boats are as yet untried in cup competition.

Determined to redeem the class prestige lost in their poor showing at Lake George this summer, the Gold Cup drivers will be out to dominate the capital's annual motorboat regatta program, but the feature attraction has plenty of competition on the schedule of events.

Crook to Defend

Melvin Crook, of Upper Montclair, N. J., will defend the American Speedboat championship with his 85-mile-an-hour Betty V, and at least a two-day battle for the title looms with the entry of Miss Saranac, owned by Edmund Guggenheim, of Port Washington, N. Y. Jack Rutherfurd also has entered the Jay Dee, which gave Betty V her chief worry in Brook's National Sweepstakes victory at Red Bank, N. J., last month.

The 225-cubic-inch class will make a bid for the regatta spotlight in two titular events, one for the national championship John Charles Thomas trophy, and the other for the American Power Boat Association crown.

President Roosevelt is expected to witness the regatta, which promises to be one of the finest ever staged on the Potomac. In addition to the larger boats, races are scheduled for 135-cubic-inch hydroplanes, inboard runabouts and outboards. All of the events will draw large fields, as the program here marks the end of the motorboat racing season in the East.

Judge Sets Payment In Gold Clause Lease

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 19 (AP)—Federal Judge Merrill E. Otis ruled today that the Emery Bird Thayer Dry Goods company of Kansas City must pay the Boston Ground Rent Trust $10,158 quarterly ground rent under a clause of a 99-year lease stipulating quarterly payment of 139,320 grains of gold.

Evidence was presented that the rent was paid by checks, each for $6000, until devaluation of the dollar by President Roosevelt. The lease was executed April 11, 1890.

"We do not suppose," District Judge Otis' memorandum opinion said, "that in days of old a debt of 50 golden guineas would have been discharged by a payment on 25 because, if 50 were paid, the lord of the manor would have exacted 25."

Judge Otis held that when, by operation of law, it became impossible for the dry goods company to deliver gold, it became its duty to deliver "lawful currency of the United States" in an amount equivalent in value to the amount of gold specified in the lease or "give up possession" of the property.

Antique Collectors of Nation Display Treasures at Detroit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—"We all know that it is not the experienced collector whom we must consider now, but the younger generation and the new collectors whom we must educate to appreciate the infinite charm and beauty of things old," says Mrs. Vialo B. Dailey.

Which explains why she has brought to Detroit more than 70 dealers from 10 states, as far east as Maine and as far west as Kansas, for the first Detroit Antique Show, which opens today to continue through Sept. 22. It also is evidence of the steadily increasing interest in antiques in the Middle West, where, in both private and public collections, much Americana has been hoarded.

City as Focal Point

Mrs. Dailey points out that Detroit is fitting for the focal point of collectors for it is to here that many come to see Henry Ford's Greenfield village and the Edison institute. That interest in the antique show is widespread is shown by the fact that collectors from most of the central states and even as far west as California are coming to Detroit to view the collections of rare furniture, glass, prints, jewelry, books and manuscripts, each emphasizing in its own field the value of antiques as an investment both from the practical and artistic viewpoints.

Pennsylvania dealers have booths showing characteristic articles in pottery, homespun linens and pine furniture. Connecticut dealers are stressing the primitives of old New England and a Kansas dealer has provided an outstanding collection of Indian relics as well as an unusual group of dolls gathered from all the Indian tribes of Mexico, the United States and Canada.

Desirability of Exhibits

Sponsors of the show also point to the desirability of such exhibits at this time when thousands of new homes are being built and with people in a position to buy replacements for their home. Dealers also believe that the antique show, Michigan's first and one of the largest with the possible exception of New York's annual exhibit, they are assisting in the public ultivation of taste.

The exhibits are varied. Cecil Gordon, formerly with the Lemon Brainard Silver Collection of Louisville, Ky., and now of Detroit, is showing a notable collection of old English silver and Sheffield plate.

Thomas Essling, Inc., are displaying Georgian furniture dating about 1800. Marie Grogan of Marshall Field's Annex, Chicago, is showing unusual fine arts. The D. J. Healy Shops here are emphasizing fine furniture. Another Detroit exhibitor, Joseph Dumon, displays European and Oriental fine arts and furniture.

Mrs. Harry Hall White, whose husband is the widely known authority on early American blown glass, has blown glass examples and early flasks. Mrs. Ruth Manting, of Highland Park, is showing pattern glass of early American periods. W. O'Hanlon, of Utica, N. Y., has brought to the exhibit a collection of early American prints.

Howard Porter, of the Print Exchange in New York, also has brought an outstanding collection of prints, including some fine, early sporting examples. Meda Randall, of Sadsburyville, Penna., shows glass. Agusta Heyer Smith, of Wilkes-Barre, Penna., who has one of the largest collections in the country, is showing old jewelry.

Bertha Robbins, of Robinstone House, Macedon, N. Y., who is known as the "lavender lady," is at the show specializing in unusual table settings and glassware. From Ridgefield, Conn., Flora Haggard has brought glass and New England primitives. The Brazal Studios show Florentine furniture.

From Birmingham, Mich., Mrs. Charles Taylor has brought varied antiques including furniture, a set of large folio horse prints, an unusual selection of lustre and some coverlets.

Forrest Sweet, of Battle Creek, is showing one of the largest collections of historical documents in America. Early pine furniture also is being shown by Mrs. Ella Moore, of Tecumseh, Mich.

The Deitrich Galleries gain attention with furniture, paintings, including a large collection of lustre and an original "Hopkins."

More than 100 booths are occupied and the interest of collectors is matching that of the exhibitors.

Lewis Supported By Typographers And Californians

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—The John L. Lewis "rebels" who were suspended from the American Federation of Labor received pledges of support from two sources today.

The International Typographical union, meeting in convention at Colorado Springs, sent a promise of "moral and financial support" to the Lewis committee on industrial organization.

Meantime the California State Federation of Labor voted unanimously to support the C. I. O. It formally opposed the action of the American Federation of Labor's executive council in suspending 10 unions affiliated with the C. I. O. for "rebellion."

The suspension followed an internal A. F. of L. quarrel over organization methods. The Lewis committee wants to organize all workers in each mass production industry into one big industrial union, blotting out craft lines; the dominant A. F. of L. faction believes many workers should be organized according to their separate crafts.

The International Typographical union was not one of the 10 suspended unions because it was not formally affiliated with the Lewis committee, although the I. T. U. president, Charles P. Howard, is secretary of the Lewis group.

However, at the time of the suspension order, the typographical union came in for some critical attention from the A. F. of L. executive council. The council directed William Green, federation president, to ask Mr. Howard by what authority he had participated in the Lewis committee's work.

Green Shifts Blame In Federation Split

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Sept. 19 (AP)—William L. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, told the International Typographical union yesterday that unions suspended from the federation in an industrial unionism controversy chose that suspension.

Defending the ousting of 10 unions earlier this month in an address before the Typographical union's 80th convention, Mr. Green, an advocate of craft unionism, asserted:

"Some have challenged the federation's authority to take this action. The executive council could not sit supinely by when the federation was being raided and a dual organization set up.

"We let those organizations know they could make their choice. They complained we had only organized three and one-half to four millions of workers when there were 30 or 40 million workers who should be organized. Wouldn't it be better to keep the three or four millions united and facing the enemy together than split wide open? Which is the more important—solidarity of the federation or the Committee on Industrial Organization?"

Appling, P. Waner Retain Leads In Batting Races

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—Luke Appling of the White Sox and Paul Waner of the Pirates retained their leads in the major league batting races during the past week and led the way into the final week of the season.

Each improved his average during the week, but, while Appling was picking up eight points on his nearest rival in the American league race, Waner lost ground to the still slugging Babe Phelps, Brooklyn Dodger catcher.

Appling advanced five points to .382, while Earl Averill of the Indians lost three and slipped to .375. Waner picked up six points, going to .379, but Phelps, traveling at a near .500 clip for the week, boosted his mark to .372 with a 10-point rise. largest advance among the first 10 hitters in each league. Standings of the first 10 in each league:

American League

Player	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Appling, Chicago	131	503	106	192	.382
Averill, Cleveland	143	578	172	217	.375
Dickey, New York	105	406	96	146	.360
Walker, Detroit	127	527	99	189	.359
Gehrig, New York	146	548	161	196	.358
Gehringer, Detroit	147	613	137	217	.354
Sullivan, Cleveland	88	300	36	105	.350
Bell, St. Louis	146	576	95	201	.349
Trosky, Cleveland	144	603	119	208	.345
Radcliff, Chicago	131	582	115	201	.345

National League

P. Waner, Pitts.	140	554	103	210	.379
Phelps, Brooklyn	106	282	33	105	.372
Medwick, St. Louis	146	600	108	209	.348
Herman, Chicago	145	601	98	206	.343
Demaree, Chicago	146	577	85	198	.343
Lombardi, Cin.	114	383	40	124	.342
Cuyler, Cincinnati	137	549	92	182	.332
Vaughan, Pitts.	148	539	116	179	.332
J. Moore, Phila.	120	467	84	154	.330
Ott, New York	142	508	116	167	.329

The "Where to Dine" and "Amusement" Groups which regularly appear on this page will be found on Page 8 in this edition.

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Halifax—314 Roy Building

ONTARIO
Hamilton—406 Imperial Building
Ottawa—40 Canada Life Building
Toronto—28-30 Bloor St. West

QUEBEC
Montreal—605 Univ. Tower

SASKATCHEWAN
Saskatoon—806 Canada Building

Canadian Head Office
Vancouver, British Columbia

Memory Stored for a Winter Day

IT MAY well be that the people of New Brunswick possess an imperfect notion of how to spell and pronounce the French language. Americans themselves, however, are imprisoned in the most fragile of glass houses; because, just across what is punctiliously termed the "international" border, the citizens of Calais, Maine, commonly insist that they live in "Callas." So why should we have been surprised to hear of a place called "Le-teet"?

Yet we were frankly puzzled. Though the name conveyed nothing, it was somehow tantalizing. We were told, in any case, that we should go there. "Le-teet," professed our friends, was a secluded and authentic fishing village, unspoilt by the inroads of civilization. Moreover, our informants said as one man that the road to "Le-teet" was a good road.

THAT FACT, MORE than anything else, explained our present attraction, for we had been tried with the roads of Canada—many of which, in all fairness it should be recorded, are in process of remaking. So we ploughed along the highway from St. Andrews to St. John, through heavy, loose gravel which especially invited a skid, through billows of dust which settled over the sleek sides of our car, blurred the wind-shield hopelessly, and rendered our faces a dismal gray. Here, finally, was the hamlet of St. George from which the "good" road would branch off to "Le-teet."

The sign read "Letete," adding a note to inform the traveler that there he could take the ferry to Deer Island. Turning gratefully away from those pursuing clouds of dust, we dwelt again upon that mysterious name. "Tête" to us was intelligible enough, being linked to memories of blackboards and French grammars; but, being of a literal turn, we knew that the noun "tête," or head, was feminine. Then why the "le"? But perhaps they did not mean "head" at all; perhaps it was "l'état," state, that they were recalling a little clumsily. Perhaps— No matter. We were on holiday and there was no need to be exacting. We tried to forget the name.

MEANTIME IT WAS, actually, a good road. Sometimes a black road, sometimes dirt; but agreeably free from dust and loose gravel, from sand and traffic. Everywhere was fresh, pleasant, open country with orchards just showing small red apples, with promising cornfields, with lonely farmhouses neatly painted and surrounded by tidy yards. Now and then the car would run through a patch of cool greenness, between pungent pines. But the ocean was apparently nonexistent and we wondered whether the few cars we met really had come from the ferry. Occasionally, when we reached a fork, we could not recognize our road. Barking dogs were no particular help, though their intentions seemed friendly. After a while, we saw the sea; whereupon the wind became sharper, more boisterous and, topping a little hill, there lay the ramshackle pier with the ferry just moving off.

Two men stood idling on the pier end, hands thrust into shabby pockets, looking wistfully after the ferry. They had meant to go to Deer Island, but had learned they could not count on getting back the same afternoon. A fine place, Deer Island. Oh no, not summer cottages, just fishermen and the like. Good fish they caught and plenty of them in their vast nets. That long green shape out there was Deer Island. Ten miles a person could motor on it and then catch another ferry across to Eastport. Quoddy? Yes, that was it. Men often discussed it in The States. These were plain men, their faces lined and tanned by wind and sun. Shy, yet responsive, they answered "Ay" with a quietness and a deference worthy of the old country. Presently they went off up the stony lane, leaving us alone with the wind and the fluttering gulls.

IN A MANNER of speaking, there was nothing worth the description: a fishing hamlet with no possible significance. Yet, take it all in all, here were sights and smells, sensations and impressions to cherish through a long city winter. Just gray rocks and gray houses, a dauntless white lighthouse, a few scraggly flowers in beds or clinging to a window ledge, the bay, the pines, the gulls. That was all. Why trouble to dilate upon such commonplace things as these?

But the air was of a supernatural clarity in a world all blue and green and gray. The landscape took on the austere purity, the chisled outlines, of a painting by Rockwell Kent. That flat-bottomed ferry, propelled by a laboring tug, pushed out into a bay of indigo, its waves tipped by the sun with flecks of blinding gold. The gulls crouched wherever rocky islets thrust their shapes above the waves—great white companies of them, united for some reason, obscure to humans, in angry protest. And all the points of land were blue-green to accent the ocean indigo, clothed thickly with the crisp precision of the pines.

WE STOOD SILENTLY a long while after the Scotsmen had gone. It seemed impossible to breathe in enough of that sharp, sweet air which was almost a challenge to do and dare in a universe full of promise; impossible to look enough upon the riot of perfect color which spread itself before us. When we went reluctantly across the uncertain planks of the pier, back in the direction of our car, it no longer mattered about the slipshod spelling and pronunciation of a French name. We had accepted "Le-teet." No one would have been permitted to change it an iota.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

The Romans Passed This Way

IN THAT part of the country where I have a cottage there are many old farmhouses with tiled roofs weathered for three centuries or more, and with tall chimney stacks and old beams, and low ceilings, which belonged to yeoman farmers in Tudor times. Some of them were there before Elizabeth ruled England, and some of them were manor houses as well as farmsteads which belonged to the rustic gentry of their time. Now they have been "modernized" with all the conveniences in the way of plumbing and lighting and heating, and they are inhabited not by rustics but mostly by retired business men, or men still active in the pursuit of wealth, who use these places for week-end sanctuaries. The farmers, if they still remain to plough the fields or pasture cattle, have sold their old houses and built new ones more to their taste with higher ceilings—they hate those old beams—and fewer draughts and less beauty.

My own cottage was once a little farmstead. . . .

Friends who seek me out in this rural retreat stand and laugh when they come into the front yard and have their first glimpse of my little house. It is like a coloured drawing by Kate Greenaway. Its beams are all crooked, and there is not a straight line to any window sill. Those timbers are as rough shaped as when they were first axed for the framework of this dwelling house before the Armada had been fought. Inside it is amusing and pleasant, except for tall people who crash their heads against the low beams. . . .

There are some noble beams in the chief sitting room, which was once called a parlour, and from these in olden days bacon hung in the smoke of a chimney which went on smoking after my ownership until desperate measures were taken.

From the back of the house there is a view as far as the eye can reach across the wooded country to the Sussex downs. Dim in the distance, the clear eye may see Chanctonbury Ring, where fairies used to play until the trippers scared them right away and left litter under its gnarled old trees. There is now a rose garden where once the cattle fed, and flower beds where thistles grew. It is a countryside as good as any in England, though the menace of the jerry builder draws near. Not far away westward is a line of hills which are the happy hunting ground of hikers, though on a weekday they are very lonely, with a quietude which is enchanting when one finds it, because it is a rare thing.

The woods below my fields are the home of the cuckoo when spring comes, and in the centre of them is an old house whose tall chimneys are hidden by the surrounding trees. The glades about are wonderfully carpeted by bluebells and primroses when the cuckoo comes. I have never seen elsewhere, except perhaps in Devonshire, such clumps of primroses as along these woodland tracks. It is as though the pale sunlight of English spring had made these flower patterns even in the shade of the trees.

Over my hedge on summer evenings the sunset flames in glory, sometimes with long rose-tipped feathers above pools of gold and emerald lakes. The hedge grows black, and an old apple tree, which would fill the heart of a Japanese with ecstasy because of its decorative shape, is etched sharply against the sky. The grass darkens. The first stars break through the pale curtain of the sky. . . . The colour fades out of the flowers, and they look like little ghosts of themselves. When the dew falls they give out their scent more richly, the scent of a thousand roses and old-fashioned herbs.

My cottage is like a stage set for a rustic play. It looks good when the lights are lit inside while the curtains are still undrawn. A lady in the parlour is bending over a bit of tapestry. The brass gleams like precious metal. The mirrors are like the one in which the Lady of Shalott saw life pass by. . . .

What is true in history is that Romans passed this way before the Saxon gave a name to the village, and before the Normans built the village church which still stands with their handicraft. Below my fields there is the track of the road they made striking straight up to Winterfold on the hills above. It is marked on the ordnance map, so there can't be any doubt about it, and sometimes at dusk I fancy I see the figures of Roman soldiers moving along the edge of the wood, the glint of light on the officer's helmet. But that is only make-believe for the sake of a small boy who is keen on history.—From "England Speaks," by PHILIP GIBBS. Copyright 1935. Reprinted by permission from Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc.

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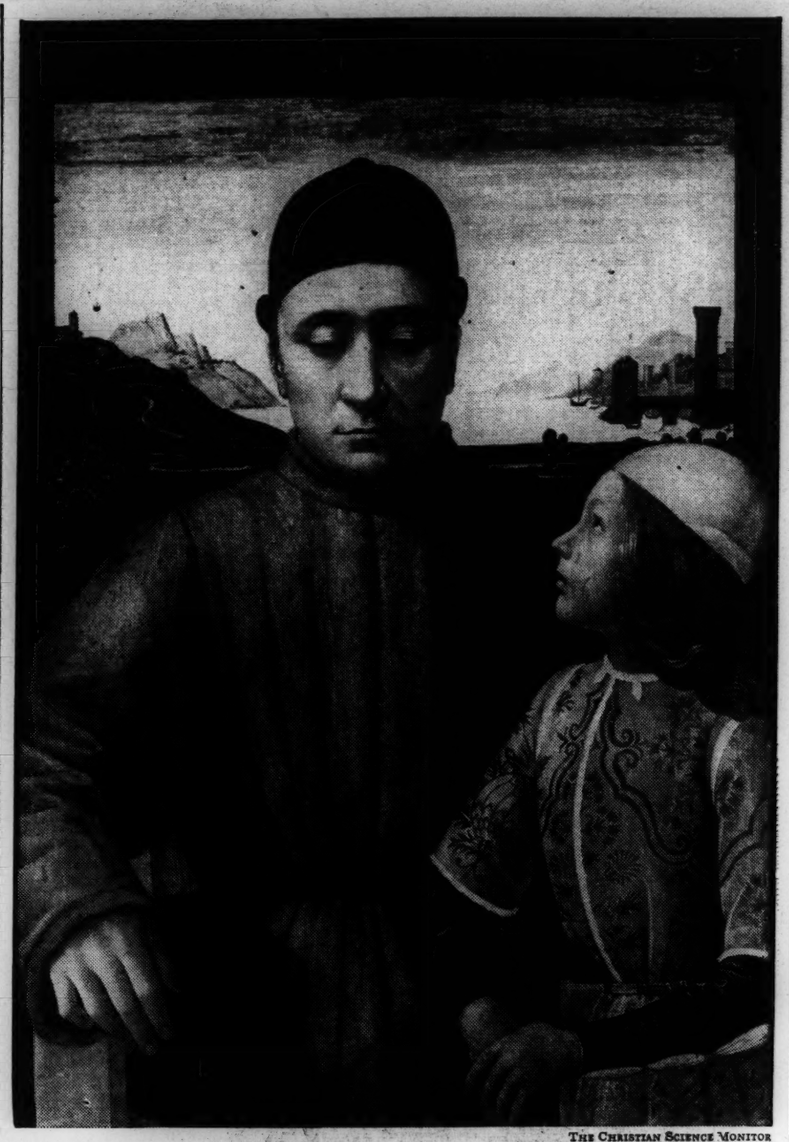

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF FRANCESCO SASSETTI AND HIS SON, TEODORO, BY DOMENICO GHIRLANDAJO: *In the Collection of S. Bache, New York City*

WHEN Lorenzo il Magnifico de' Medici ruled Florence, the republic had attained the summit of its greatness. Power and wealth advanced culture and the fine arts. But the painters of Lorenzo's time did not owe their many commissions to him, but to the wealthy Florentines who were often connected with the commercial ventures of the De' Medici. Among these was Francesco Sassetti, a prominent citizen of Florence. Sassetti had been De' Medici's agent at Lyons, at a time when their bank there was involved in difficulties.

Apart from their business relations, the two seem to have been on friendly terms; for one of the best portraits of Lorenzo, a fresco in the Santa Trinità, shows "il Magnifico" between Francesco and Bartolommeo Sassetti. This fresco was painted by Domenico Ghirlandajo, one of Florence's best portrait painters of the fifteenth century.

Domenico Ghirlandajo, whose real name was Bigordi, was born at Florence in 1449 and died there in 1494. Although his art has always been ranked high, he was chiefly looked up to as Michelangelo's master; and, as an independent artist, he deserves as much interest today as was shown him in his own times. At the age of twenty-six, he had received a commission at Rome from Pope Sixtus V. More commissions followed, so many, in fact, that several of his pupils and assistants had to help with his frescoes. But Ghirlandajo always superintended the work and the portraits of those who presented the fresco, or of other great personages, were nearly always painted by himself.

He was no pioneer in his work, but he summarized, as it were, all that was known in the field of perspective and anatomy. He knew the classics, understood achitecture and succeeded in combining his knowledge in a delightful whole. Nevertheless, we do not find depth in his portraits, although they are characteristic and charming.

A very good example of his portraiture is the painting of Francesco Sassetti and his little son, Teodoro, in the collection of S. Bache in New York. A boy in a grayish white damascened garment, with a red cap on his fair hair, is gazing somewhat shyly at his father. The latter is dressed in red, a black money-bag hanging from his belt. Although Ghirlandajo has not succeeded in perfecting the connection between the two figures, it is an excellent portrait. Teodoro's fine features show how well Ghirlandajo could portray a child. The landscape in the background, with the wide stretch of water between the mountains and a few buildings, is a remarkable bit of painting.

Rejuvenation

A wisp of cloud like pure white hair
Softens the moon's bleak ancient stare,
Waves with a youthful smiling grace
Over that golden deep-lined face.

DONALD PAGE

"Waverley" Is Given To the World

SHORTLY after Scott settled at Ashestiel he began the writing of the first of what was destined to be the most marvellous series of prose romances in the English language. He had thrown together, he tells us, about one-third of the first volume of "Waverley," and got John Ballantyne to advertise it as a forthcoming publication when he cast the manuscript aside, chiefly on the advice of his friend William Erskine (afterwards Lord Kinnedder), who had sharpened his critical knife rather keenly over it. For five years the manuscript lay untouched. It seems to have been shown to James Ballantyne about 1810, but was lost sight of again for another three years; indeed, Scott had no recollection of its whereabouts. It was not until the summer of 1813 that by a mere accident the missing sheets were discovered, the author's thoughts at the time being centred on a supply of fishing-tackle for a friend. No sooner, however, did his eye light upon them in the old "odds-and-ends" bureau in the lumber-room at Abbotsford than he set himself with rekindled enthusiasm to complete the story. This he did within an incredibly short space of time, dashing off the last two volumes during the evenings of three summer weeks. "Waverley" was published anonymously on July 7, 1814, with what result is well known. It became the universal topic. Five editions were sold off within as many months, and on his return from a cruise with the Lighthouse Commissioners Scott found himself the unacknowledged lion of the hour. 1814 was an epoch-making year in British literature, when the "Great Unknown" commenced to charm the reading public with his unrivalled creations, in the wholesomest fiction which had been before it for many a day. The popularity of "Waverley" and its successors has never waned, but vastly increased with the years.—W. S. CROCKETT, in "The Scott Country" (London: by Adam & Charles Black. New York: Macmillan.)

Health, Wealth, and Beauty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMANLY speaking, health, wealth, and beauty have usually been considered essential to human happiness. Mankind has exerted much energy and spent much time seeking for them. These efforts are often made in vain because people usually regard health, wealth, and beauty as physical—as conditions of matter. When so regarded, they are found to be illusive, temporal, and incapable of satisfying. The writer of the book of Ecclesiastes tells how he tried to find happiness, completeness, and satisfaction in material things, and that when his search was over, he found that "all was vanity and vexation of spirit, and there was no profit under the sun" (Ecclesiastes 2:11). Then he sought out wisdom, and found that it "excelleth folly, as far as light excelleth darkness" (*ibid.*, 2:13).

Christian Science emphasizes the fact that health, wealth, and beauty are primarily and everlastingly spiritual, and that they can be discovered in the realm of divine Mind, but never in matter. When their spiritual, incorporeal nature is discerned, they are found to be substantial and eternal.

On page 120 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written, "Health is not a condition of matter, but of Mind; nor can the material senses bear reliable testimony on the subject of health." True spiritual health is the evidence of God's presence; it expresses the ever-presence of infinite perfection. One finds this true health proportionately as he recognizes the fact that evil possesses no power, for God, good, is all-power; as he understands that God governs the entire universe with unerring laws of harmony, and that, therefore, discord of any nature is unreal. Health is found in the consciousness of God's tender love for His children. As we become conscious of the true idea of health, we think less about matter, and soon discover that not even a suggestion of a discordant condition remains. We find that we are "every whit whole."

Just so is it with wealth. True wealth is spiritual. Did not Jesus emphasize this fact when he admonished: "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, . . . but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal"? We need more spiritual richness. Lack and limitation are but the externalization of mental poverty. It is not more money or matter that we need, but more true ideas, productive of good. We should strive after that glorious wealth of thought that knows no limitations. Our inheritance of good from our Father is infinite. The resources of Love are inexhaustible, and ever at hand for all to draw upon. Real income is the abiding consciousness of Life, Truth, and Love. True selfhood is affluent in love, rich in life. God knows no lack, limitation, or poverty, and consequently man, His image, knows only plenty.

When we realize that these facts are ours by reflection and allow our entire consciousness to be filled with the richness of God; when we dwell in thought on the abundance of good, then the material suggestion of limitation fades away. Through contemplating the richness of Spirit, we have plenty to meet our human needs.

Beauty, like health and wealth, is spiritual. On page 247 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy has penned the inspiring lines, "Beauty is a thing of life, which dwells forever in the eternal Mind and reflects the charms of His goodness in expression, form, outline, and color." True beauty, grace, and refinement express the radiance of Spirit. Patience, tenderness, consideration, forgiveness, joy, and purity are included in that radiance. Beauty knows no flaws, or blemishes of character; it includes orderliness, perfect balance, mental poise, and symmetry. Beauty means colorfulness of thought, loveliness, cheerfulness, spontaneity, and a harmonious blending of ideas. Real beauty knows of no quarrels, no conflicts, no burdens. He who understands divine beauty lays off the earth weights of selfishness, gluttony, self-pity, procrastination, idleness, and all forms of sensuality. Thus does he find the spiritual ability to soar in the realm of Love and Spirit with ease, grace, and freedom. He who gains this true concept of beauty, who lives it, and loves it with all his heart, soul, and mind, finds beauty everywhere.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Santé, Richesse et Beauté

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

HUMAINEMENT parlant, la santé, la richesse et la beauté sont considérées en général comme essentielles au bonheur des hommes. Pour y atteindre, le genre humain ne ménage ni son temps ni ses efforts. Mais cette énergie se déploie souvent en vain parce qu'on a coutume de tenir la santé, la richesse et la beauté pour des choses physiques, des conditions matérielles. Regardées ainsi, elles s'avèrent illusoires, fugitives, incapables de satisfaire nos aspirations. L'auteur de l'Ecclésiaste nous dit qu'il essaya de trouver le bonheur, la plénitude et le contentement dans les choses matérielles; mais ses efforts aboutirent à cette conclusion: "Tout est vanité et poursuite du vent, et il n'y a aucun avantage à tirer de ce qu'on fait sous le soleil" (Ecclésiaste 2:11). Alors il se mit à rechercher la sagesse et vit que "la sagesse est supérieure à la folie, autant que la lumière l'emporte sur les ténèbres" (*ibid.*, 2:13).

La Science Chrétienne appuie sur ce fait: la santé, l'abondance et la beauté sont fondamentalement, éternellement spirituelles, et peuvent se découvrir dans le royaume de l'Entendement divin, mais jamais dans la matière. Lorsqu'on discerne leur nature spirituelle incorporelle, on constate qu'elles manifestent la substance et la perpétuité.

A la page 120 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy a ce passage: "La santé n'est pas un état de la matière, mais de l'Entendement; et les sens matériels ne peuvent rendre un témoignage bien fondé au sujet de la santé." La vraie santé spirituelle est l'indice de la présence divine; elle exprime la présence constante de la perfection infinie. Le disciple obtient cette santé véritable dans la mesure où il reconnait que le mal ne possède aucun pouvoir, car Dieu, le bien, est tout-puissant; dans la mesure où il comprend que Dieu gouverne l'univers entier par des lois harmonieuses, infaillibles, et que l'inharmonie de tout genre doit donc être irréelle. La santé se trouve dans la conscience du tendre amour que Dieu témoigne à Ses enfants. Quand nous percevons et entretenons la véritable idée de la santé, nous pensons moins à la matière, et nous ne tardons pas à découvrir que les conditions pénibles disparaissent sans laisser de traces. Nous nous trouvons "entièrement" sains.

Il en est de même des richesses. Les vrais biens sont spirituels. Jésus n'appuya-t-il pas sur ce fait dans l'exhortation suivante: "Ne vous amassez pas des trésors sur la terre,... mais amassez-vous des trésors dans le ciel, où ni les vers ni la rouille ne détruisent et où les voleurs ne percent ni ne dérobent"? Il nous faut être plus riches spirituellement. La pénurie et les limitations ne font qu'extérioriser la pauvreté mentale. Nous avons besoin non pas d'une vaste somme d'argent ou de matière, mais d'une plus grande quantité d'idées véritables produisant le bien. Nous devrions nous efforcer de parvenir à la glorieuse richesse mentale qui ne connait pas les limitations. Le bien que nous héritons de notre Père est infini. Les ressources de l'Amour sont inépuisables, accessibles à tous. La conscience permanente de la Vie, de la Vérité, de l'Amour, constitue nos vrais revenus. Le moi réel est riche en amour et en vie. Dieu ne connait point la disette, les limitations ou la pauvreté; aussi l'homme créé à Son image ne connait-il que l'abondance.

Sachons que ces faits sont nôtres par réflexion; laissons la richesse de Dieu remplir toute notre conscience; méditons l'abondance du bien—et nous verrons disparaître les suggestions matérielles qui tendent à nous limiter. Nous aurons tout ce qui est humainement nécessaire si nous réalisons la richesse de l'Esprit.

De même que la santé ou les richesses, la beauté est spirituelle. A la page 247 de *Science et Santé*, nous trouvons ces lignes qui nous inspirent: "La beauté est une chose de vie, qui demeure pour toujours dans l'Entendement éternel, et reflète les charmes de Sa bonté en expression, en forme, en contour et en couleur." La beauté, la grâce et la distinction véritables expriment la splendeur rayonnante de l'Esprit. La patience, la tendresse, les égards, le pardon, la joie, la pureté sont compris dans cette irradiation. La beauté ne connait ni les imperfections ni les défauts du caractère; elle implique l'ordre, l'équilibre parfait, l'harmonie mentale, la symétrie. La beauté correspond au coloris des pensées, au charme, à la gaieté, à la spontanéité, à l'alliance harmonieuse des idées. La véritable beauté ignore les querelles, les conflits ou les jougs pesants. Celui qui comprend la beauté divine dépose les fardeaux terrestres—égoïsme, gourmandise, plaintes, atermoiements, paresse, sensualité sous toutes ses formes. Il trouve ainsi la faculté spirituelle qui lui permet de s'élever librement, avec aisance et grâce, dans les sphères de l'Amour et de l'Esprit. Obtenir ce vrai concept de la beauté, le vivre, l'aimer de tout son cœur, de toute son âme et de toute sa pensée, c'est être sûr de trouver partout la beauté.

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Leaf of Maple

THIS is the chart of our season:
Here, where the color grows dimmer,
This was the end of our summer,
The blade and the pod first frozen.

This is the frost's bright face,
The season's first falling shadow,
The cycle of plowland and meadow,
The flame at the root of the ice.

CHARLES MALAM

"If Pottery's Your Thing"

I HAVE never been one for mountains; they come too close; they come to sit on your breakfast-table. Barrie wrote of an Island that Likes to be Visited; to me, all mountains are a Mountain that Likes to be Climbed. Except, maybe, when you catch sight of it unawares in the very early morning, misty across a lake. Then it seems to float, ethereal as the color grained for a pearl; and you are glad at the sight of it, as you are for a few moments again in the evening light: "Uber alle Gipfeln ist Ruh," one of the few poems that has in it the very sound of the words, apart from the meaning, a tangible quality of hush, of settling down; coolness after fever; silence smoothing out clamor.

I once climbed a real mountain, Sorapis, in the Dolomites; by "real," I mean that it was marked as a peak in the maps; and it had thick dazzling blankets of snow spread about the summit, although it was July. Can I really have climbed it by putting one foot in front of the other on a steep slant for hours at a time? It cannot be true that I have climbed it; memory accurately tells me that I have, but I shall remain forever incredulous. "If pottery's your thing," said an enthusiastic young man once trying to explain to me some William Morris ideal of an Utopian world drained of individual possession, "why, then you begin to shape a beautiful pot, perhaps in London, then you get removed, let's say to Pekin; there you go on with what you are doing, starting just where you left off, but on somebody else's pot, and then—"

If pottery's your thing. Mountains are not my thing. The sea is my thing.—G. B. STERN, in "Monogram." (New York: Macmillan.)

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Boys' Clubs in Camp

City Lads Who Have 'Pioneered' to New Worlds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Winona Lake, Ind.

A "WILDERNESS CAMP" has been going up here, where boys, off the city streets, learn something of the hardships of Daniel Boone and other pioneers. They find out how it feels to live in the "forests," swing the ax, and build their own cabins.

It is a new venture of the Chicago Boys' Clubs summer camp and is intended to teach big-city boys who have seen an abundance of alleys, dilapidated houses and corner store hang-outs something of pioneer life out in the open. Here they find out how to depend on the resources of the wooded hillsides and how to "do it yourself" and "make it yourself" when modern tools are lacking.

The first building, topping the hill and nestling at the edge of the woods, is fashioned after a Canadian trapper's hut built in the "notch and saddle" way. The logs are fitted together at the ends with no nails so that all logs carry the weight of the snow roof. This was put up in 10 days and was a precursor of other structures erected to represent early New England cabins, Rocky Mountain shacks and log houses of the western frontiersman.

Captain George Nightingale, who directs the construction of "Wilderness Camp," gives the boys plenty of inspiration recounting some of his thrilling experiences in the Canadian north woods country, where he has traveled much farther by canoe than by automobile, and where he has lived out in the wilds with no shelter when the thermometer registered 30 below.

The boys get wide-eyed when they sit down on the wooded hillside overlooking a trickling stream, after a few hours hard work with the ax, and listen to the experiences of the Captain. Adventurer, surveyor and fur-trader that he is, he can tell them how to depend on natural resources for the necessities of living, how to tap trees for sap as a substitute for sugar, how to make flour from the roots of lily pads, how to make fire without matches, a hot drink by boiling dandelion roots, a sock from the skin of the moose, and a sewing kit in which needles swill never rust.

He teaches them "weather wisdom," how to tell time by the position of the sun by day and the stars by night. Occasionally he uses his porridge bowl, whittled from an oak burl and his spoon made of clam shells with a wooden handle. They talk about the 23 different kinds of birds they have found in the trees around them. It is all a new world to these city boys, most of whom have never had a chance to be Boy Scouts.

'Buckskins' For Their Name

"Buckskins" they have chosen for their name and they have adopted a brown cotton fringed shirt —a copy of the buckskin shirt of Daniel Boone—for their primitive uniform. When one "Buckskin" meets another, he raises his right hand with forefinger curved in question mark angle—meaning, in Indian language, "How?"

This "Wilderness Camp" idea is being carried back to the city this fall to all branches of the Chicago Boys' Clubs where hundreds of boys with few advantages can get some insight into the experiences of living with nature. The studies which the Captain has listed include pathfinding, judging distances and heights, camp cookery, ax craft, knife craft, making utensils, basketry, tin can craft, surveying, mapping, the stars, and so on.

"Wilderness Camp," however, off on a hill by itself, is just one section of this boys' camp. Some boys take to this kind of pioneer living. Others would rather swim, go boating, sit and tinker in making metal bracelets, or practicing before the radio microphone.

Besides all of these everyday activities several special events take place during the summer. The circus is becoming a regular yearly feature. Down in a natural bowl among the hills the stage is set. Some 3000 grownups from neighboring Indiana towns and a few from Chicago crowd along the sloping hillside to watch the boys put on their free performance. The youngsters ride their home-made basket horses, put on their trained animal acts with elephants and giraffs which they have wired and calcimined themselves. They trip down clown alley with one foolish trick after another. Two boys bring in a big box, set it down and draw the attention of the audience to the opening of the lid. Not one, but 50 clowns come out. The grown-ups do not know that the boys worked several days digging a tunnel under the box where the other 49 clowns wait for their mysterious entrance.

Boys Prefer Quick Action

Of course, a big event like a circus has to be put together quickly, for a whole new batch of 400 boys arrives in the camp every 10 days. But Howard Tooley, a professional show man, comes out to the camp about five days in advance with every detail all mapped out. He believes that boys prefer to do things quickly and not be worn out with uncertain and unplanned rehearsals.

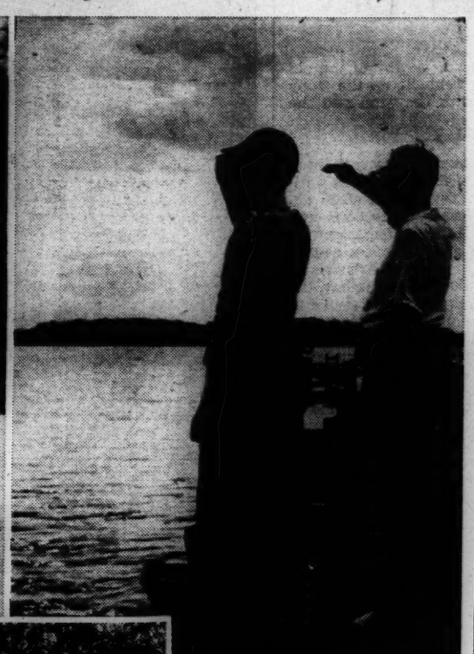
The different acts are soon delegated to separate groups and for several evenings before the performance a whole hill top is alive with boys tumbling, building pyramids, practicing the "triumphant return of Caesar" which opens the big show, posing for human bronze statues to be erected on the revolving stage. Two days before the circus, more than 700 yards of cheese cloth are dyed and spread on the grass to dry soon to be cut into togas for the dozens of boys who arrive with Caesar. It's a rollicking good time for the youngsters.

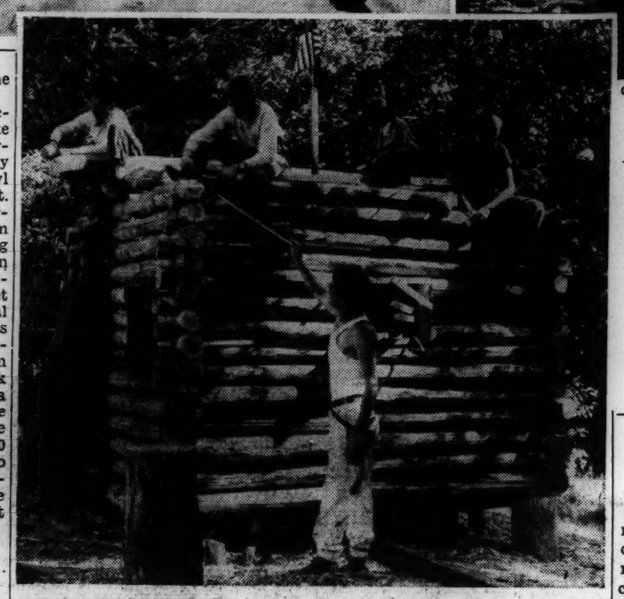
This summer, boys have flocked to the Radio Adventurers' Club. With a new sound-proof studio room glassed in at one corner of the recreation hall, the boys get a great thrill out of standing before the microphone and dramatizing little skits for their audiences of some 200 boys. Incidents of boy heroism are enacted. The technique of broadcasting is studied. The most fun comes when the audience can hear the voices and at the same time see how the sound effects are produced. For thunder, a stage hand steps up and rattles a sheet of tin; for horses' hoofs on the pavement a boy slaps his chest with his hands and the audience ripples with giggles.

Of all the things to do, the evening camp fire is probably the one which lingers longest in the boy's memory after he gets back to the hot city pavements and crowded homes. A clearing among the oaks and maples is the setting for a huge fire of blazing logs. In a big circle two and three deep the young campers sit on backless benches. Some of the more talented offer to put on stunts for the others. Then, after they sing their camp songs, Hotan Tonka, the Indian whose name means the "sound-of-the-pines," comes forth in his feathered head-dress and the youngsters are so quiet that only the chirp of the crickets is heard in the pauses of his story of "Sitting Bull."

The Chicago Boys' Club Camp grows from year to year. This summer about 2800 boys have had a 10-day period under a staff of 70 counselors and instructors. The boys are divided into four camps according to ages and are housed in four different sections of the rolling Indiana hills. It takes only a little questioning of two men if one wants to find out how it all began.

Irving Rudolph, executive secretary of the clubs, and A. R. Snyder, director of the summer camps, can recall that first trip from Chicago to this part of Indiana some 20 years ago. Then, they, too, were members of the boys' clubs. Mr. Snyder was the cook, and he blazed the trail in a truck, locating good places for the 40 other boys who hiked the distance of 145 miles. They slept in farmers' hay lofts, in a Y. M. C. A., in a county jail, or tented along a railroad track for the five nights out. Today boys are whisked eastward through the countryside in special trains and returned the same way.





Courtesy of Chicago Boys' Club

Left—Arriving at Camp. Some of the Hundreds of City Lads Who Have Enjoyed 10 Days During the Past Summer at the Camp Maintained by the Chicago Boys' Club at Winona Lake, Ind. Right—Looking Out Over Lake Winona, a Thrilling Experience for These Boys Whose Usual View Embraces an Abundance of Alleys and Dilapidated Houses. Below—At Work on "Wilderness Camp," the Boys Gain Resourcefulness and Skill While Learning to Build Their Own Cabins in Genuine Pioneer Manner

'Ready to Talk'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One frequently hears or sees a lament to the effect that the "art of conversation" is disappearing. The radio, moving pictures and motor-car take the time which formerly was given to conversation.

A group of children ranging from six and a half (Janet says it will be six and three-quarters soon) to thirteen has had a jolly time this vacation learning to talk among themselves. The Teacher-Who-Has-a-Farm met the group under the cherry tree at the rear of the garden after supper each evening. The requirements were very simple. Each one had to be ready to talk two or three minutes on some subject. The others had to ask a question or add a bit to the information already given.

It was truly amazing to hear the amount of information given and the warm discussions which followed. And when some Dads and Mothers began dropping in there was a decided upturn. But the Dads and Mothers were not allowed a word until the children and the teacher were through. The teacher, moreover, said very little.

A certain Dad with a sizable family used to require the children to come to meals with at least one subject for discussion. Even for breakfast! But that training has persisted through the years.

Conversational ability is a social grace which can be taught. The "strong, silent men" have their places, but for most of us ordinary mortals conversational ability is an asset.

Joining in Their Fun

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Illinois

Dear Parent Friends:

Since our son, in his early teens, has learned to drive the car, he greatly appreciates any "outing" which includes riding. According to traffic regulations, he must be accompanied by an adult in order to drive, so recently I went with him and four boy friends to the park, for a weenie roast. The boys had full charge of the "eats" when we reached the park, and how they did enjoy it! There was much laughter and joyous conversation between them, and after their lunch had been most heartily partaken of, they all enjoyed a game of ball and croquet. Indeed, it was a joyous privilege to be with them, and the gratitude and courtesy expressed by the boys was more than worth any effort put forth in having any picnic. Even packing up in the car to come home again was "fun" and will not soon be forgotten.

A few days later, a similar picnic was repeated with daughter and her friends (a little younger) with much the same measure of happiness. The making of lemonade, buttering rolls and baking pies gave us a jolly time together. Beautiful thoughts are expressed by children, and how they do love to have a part in planning an outing! They are very appreciative, and express willing obedience, much joy and loving-kindness toward elders who share these adventures with them.

* * *

We are ever mindful that children love to work as well as play, learning that "Freely ye have received, freely give." During this summer vacation time, some of the household tasks, taking care of the lawn and washing the car have been shared by the children. Friday morning is especially set aside for general clean-up day. The two children and I begin the day, following our daily Bible lesson, holding in thought that it is "our home," not just "Mother's and Daddy's," so we may all share in its joyous privileges and also in helping to keep it harmonious, clean and orderly, thus giving mother more freedom to enjoy other activities with them. Here we learn co-operation and good fellowship.

Children will respond to what is expected of them, and how they love to be thought of as capable! Since they were small children, special little daily tasks were assigned to them which they were capable of doing at the time. When they were younger, a chart of their duties was hung in the kitchen, which each one checked after the task had been completed, and at the end of the week satisfactory work was rewarded with a star, or some little surprise, especially enjoyed by them.

* * *

To be sure, things do not always run as smoothly as we would like, but we have found that quiet, confidential talking with children, after any seeming difficulty, is the most effectual way of meeting the problem, and to have harmony restored. Many times, the seeming indifference of a growing child when corrected by a parent in the presence of others is only a shield put on to hide cruel embarrassment. On the other hand, overzealousness on the part of parents in telling of their children's accomplishments, or in praising them before others, often creates the same unhappiness. Children appreciate the thoughtfulness and courtesy we bestow upon friends.

I cannot close without mentioning another activity we have enjoyed each summer—that of swimming! Daddy, when a boy, lived near a lake and has always loved to swim. The children are quickly following him. They have learned many of the jolly water sports. As a child, and even in girlhood, I had been timid about going in, or on the water, and now I realized that either I had to learn to enjoy the water, too, or be "left out." I saw that I would miss many happy hours with them, so I set about to overcome this seeming difficulty. Now we all go in the water, I have even learned to swim a little, and have indeed reaped much happy companionship, and a greater sense of freedom thereby. Son delights in the opportunity to show me some of the things he has learned in swimming class at school, and daughter finds great pleasure in swimming along beside me, and seeing how far we can keep up with each other. The day Mother swam out to a diving raft on our vacation, brought a big cheer from Daddy and the children! We have had great enjoyment boat-riding, taking an outboard motor with us each time we go to the lake. Son or Daddy steer the boat around the lake, while Sister plays the ukulele and we all sing. To be out on a calm lake at sundown, and enjoying the beauties of nature along shore, gives one a picture and sense of peace that can never be described. There are many opportunities for companionship with children, and they grow up so quickly, that one cannot afford to let these times go by—times when so many little confidences are exchanged between parents and child.

Children readily learn, because of their receptiveness, and it is a parent's precious privilege, and duty to co-operate with them in all their activities. It is very disheartening to a child, when parents fail to appreciate the joyous enthusiasm they always impart in some new project.

(Mrs.) M. K.

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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

An Adventure in Rejuvenation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Rahway, N. J.

IT WAS after several summers of travel around the central part of the Green Mountain State that we finally discovered the little house of which we had dreamed. Our search was difficult, because most of the old houses were built in the days of large families when many rooms, open chambers (attics) and large barns were necessary.

We had the normal instinct of all human beings to own some of the good earth. Where to indulge this instinct on a few hundred dollars was our chief concern. It must be some place where our two small daughters could have a few weeks of primitive living; where their bodies and spirits could find freedom to grow; where they could keep alive enjoyment in simple things; where they could catch the spirit of their ancestors and endure some of the hardships of the pioneers. Tales of abandoned farms in New England sent us on a tour of investigation.

One day as we entered a side road we saw perched upon a hill what was really a half-clad house. We—he and I—had the same instantaneous attraction to it. "At last," we both exclaimed, as we beheld our dream house.

Ideal Setting and Outlook

When we had climbed the hill from the road, we found the view superb. The location, because of its own sheer beauty, did away with any need for argument: the mountains in the distance; the softness of the "mowings" in the middle ground; the permanent aspect of the maple trees and the lilac bushes in the foreground.

The house was filled with hay and the only room into which we could wedge our way was stored with farm machinery. The farmer-owner, thrifty Yankee, saw that the roof over his hay did not leak. Through the gaping windows we could see above the hay that the walls and ceilings were good. When the farmer finally consented to sell it, we were as happy as two children with their first playhouse.

Many have been the pictured stories of old houses remodeled with thousands of dollars. Our problem was to obtain the quaintness of the antique, the comforts of the modern, and the charm of the aesthetic—all on a few hundred.

Repairs Are Begun

After the spring thaws, we engaged a carpenter to put in new sills and windows.

The double fire places in the middle of the house had been torn out, leaving tremendous holes. It was a thrilling experience when we saw these holes evolve again into fire places, giving out, after absence of many years, a warm and friendly glow. Our very own fireside! The bricks for it, with the beauty of coloring which comes with age, we found in a tumbled-down house, far back in the mountains. For the paneling above the mantle shelf, we used wide tongued and grooved boards, aged to a lovely soft brown tone. These, too, we hauled down from the old house back in the mountains.

When our vacation time came, softened by twentieth-century luxuries, we set forth in our automobile to become pioneers for a few weeks. It was a glorious feeling. One idea, firmly fixed in my mind, was not to clutter up the place with many things. I remembered the reply of Diogenes, the Cynic, when asked what he thought of the riches displayed in the gay bazaars of Athens: "I am reflecting," he replied, "how many things there are in the world which a wise man does not need."

No Table; No Stove

We came loaded down with provisions, and there was no place to put them except upon the floor. Thus appeared the first necessity, a kitchen table, which was improvised from an old door set on a box. A kitchen stove, we decided, would be too much of a luxury for the first summer. "It will be fun to cook over the open fireplace," I said. It all sounded so delightful—this primitive cooking and simple living. After the first day, my cooking arrangement lost its lure!

Our varied menu took on formidable pretentions when it had to be cooked kneeling over an open fire. A kerosene stove loaned to us by our kind neighbor became a necessity, though perhaps not a primitive one. In this friendly act we had discovered the preciousness of a real neighbor.

All hands began scraping off old papers, fascinated with the quaint and beautiful designs of these early patterns. Beneath them was the exceedingly hard gray plastering and the high wainscoting, of wide hemlock boards placed horizontally around the room.

Potato Storage and Paint Shop

Our dining room, which had been the old parlor, we papered, leaving the woodwork white. The two cupboards in the room fitted in with our plans. The farmer, after watching us scrub and rescrub the wide boards of the floor, ventured the information: "I reckin tis kinder hard to git that floor clean for t'aint been long since I stored my potatoes in thar. And come to think of it, one year I painted some 800 sap buckets on that thar floor." We covered up the evidences of these harsh uses by using the spatter method of finishing floor painting which is found in some early New England houses.

Between these repair jobs we had time for "antiquing." What fun it was when a neighbor invited us to visit her attic. There in the accumulation of years, we selected enough to furnish our home. We discovered little of intrinsic value, most of it being of soft woods, with only an occasional piece of mahogany or maple. But we did procure much in keeping with the house we were restoring: our chest of drawers, spool chairs, spool beds and the quaint "rabbit's ear" chairs.

We delighted a dear lady by trading a modern table and chairs, which we had shipped up for temporary use, for her drop-leaf table and some chairs decorated with "the horn of plenty." Her two red damask tablecloths and fringed napkins were thrown in for good measure. For vases, we soldered the bottoms of candle molds. A black lacquered tin tray, elaborately decorated, was a real find, as was an historic Staffordshire plate.

Bennington jugs adorned with birds and maple leaves had decorative value and nearly every farmer had some to sell. A big brass kettle and an ancient iron tea kettle, which hung over the fires night and morning, had practical uses, giving us plenty of hot water. At country auction sales it was difficult to remember our resolve to put only necessities in our new home. We did break over to purchase a bit of pewter or a deer skin trunk studded with owner's initials in brass tacks.

If we needed a lesson in appreciation, we certainly learned it. The simplest luxury took on large proportions when finally acquired. After being in need of them for a time, a stove, a chair, a table, all seemed a great aid to successful living. It has been worth the temporary inconvenience. It has taught us to live more fully with a greater joy in the simple and common things of life. The fun of the whole family working together to create a home, the spirit of adventure that enveloped us, the kindness of the native neighbors—all these added to the recreativeness of our vacation.

After the house was made livable, and the intense efforts slackened a little, the old truth that "man cannot live by bread alone" came over us with fresh force. We felt the pull of the beauties around us: the moon rising between the two mountains; the early morning mist only half disclosing the "mowin"; the soft breezes that stirred the maple leaves. He quoted to me the words of Lorenzo to Jessica at the end of one of these perfect days:

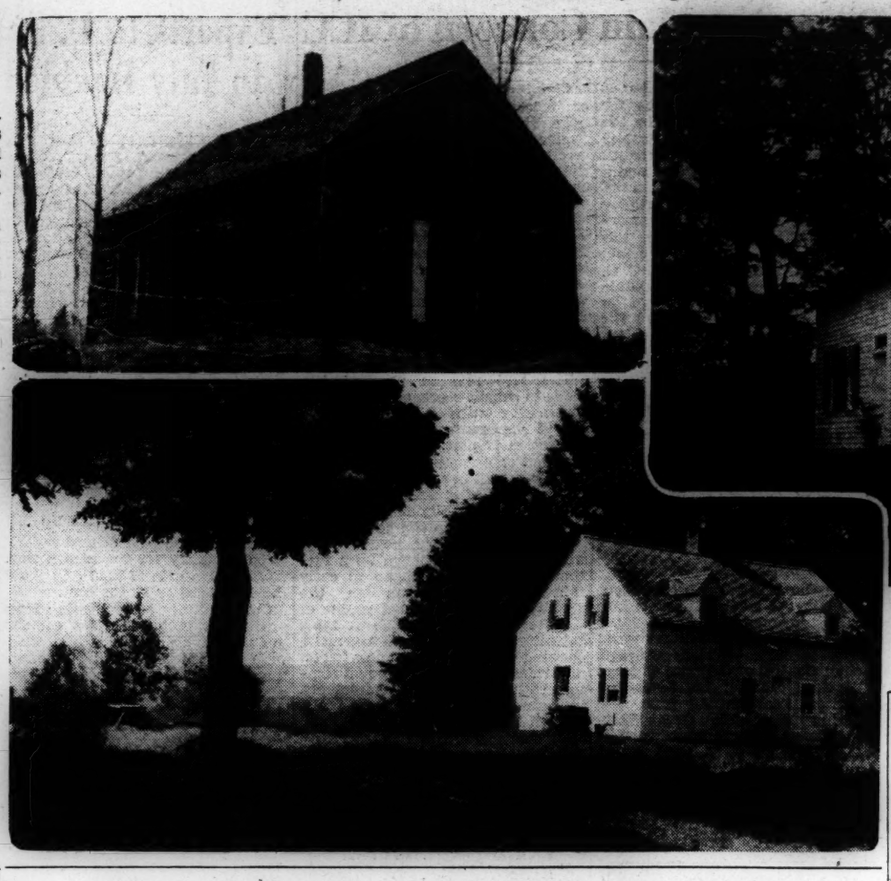
"How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank!
Here will we sit and let the sounds of music
Creep in our ears: soft stillness and the night
Become the touches of sweet harmony.
Sit, Jessica. Look how the floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold. . . ."

Such joys we had not bargained for, had paid no price for them. But "by these things men live."

A complete account of expenditures over a four-year period:

Purchase price	$175.00
Windows and casings	88.29
Fireplaces	128.00
Clapboards	30.45
Shingles	27.35
New lumber	20.00
Old paneling	5.00
Plaster	12.65
Paint	23.95
Lead pipes	14.30
Knotty pine	5.75
Sills	10.00
Glass and nails	8.65
Gutters	8.92
Wall paper	6.08
Spring pipes mended	15.00
Cleaning well	3.25
Deed searched	6.00
Insurance (three years)	10.00
Taxes (three years)	19.40
Carpenter and labor	43.56
Furnishings	88.58
Miscellaneous	26.87
Total	$808.97

ELIZABETH LOGAN DAVIS



On a picturesque hilltop in rural Vermont, parents discovered four years ago the neglected old house shown at the left above. Fifteen months later the building appeared as is shown in the other two views. Printed here is the story of how the purchase and the renovating was done—all at a cost of $808.97. Parents and two daughters shared the adventure.

What Progress in Building Practice?

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

IN THESE days when so many engineers in scores of fields have made nearly everything we use or consume a factory product, the house that shelters us still remains a very special job of custom work. This seems all the more strange when we realize that numerous mechanical adjuncts which are now counted essentials of any home, are standardized, made by the thousand, and are efficient operating units. Not only house heaters, washing machines, refrigerators and cook stoves are perfected to a point of almost complete automatic operation, but whole sections are on sale that combine some of these with the kitchen sink and the dish washer and drier.

In the face of all this, house building muddles along with much of the tradition that was established before there were any power machines. Frames that once were built of hewn timbers and covered with hewn planks or bricks, established several generations ago, the manner of construction that is practiced today in only a slightly modified way. Attached to these frames as walls or floors, numerous fabricated materials are evidence that new ideas are current, and that many people are eagerly groping for some practical solution of the problem of easing the burden of house cost.

Numerous types of wall board, plywood, composition shingles, weather proof paper, sheet copper and aluminum—these are a few of the valuable materials that have become available comparatively recently.

But all the while the house itself, in which these standardized materials make but a small part of the whole structure, is commonly built up on the spot piece by piece, from either rough or finished lumber. This has to be cut to length and joined in some way to other pieces of lumber that have also been cut and joined. The dimensions of these pieces, from sill and plate to stud and joist, vary according to type and size of the structure and are dictated by the architect or chosen by the builder's judgment. Although each wood frame construction is used for all but a small per cent of the American building, stone, brick and concrete account for occasional examples, and some experimental houses for a few others.

This apparent lack of substantial progress in the essentials of house structure, progress that is not at all comparable to that made in many other contributions to present day comforts does not mean that the subject has been neglected by engineers and by industry. Architects, financiers, inventors, manufacturers of steel, of cement, of bricks, of glass, and of several special materials, have been persevering for thirty years in efforts to develop standardized schemes that would result in better and cheaper house building. The extent of these efforts is indicated by a list of more than 100 systems, including a few European, developed since 1905.

Ready-Made Houses

Lately much publicity has been given to two American enterprises, Moto-Homes and General Houses. Both of these offer complete homes, made up of standardized pre-fabricated sections. Neither concern stresses details of structure in their announcement. So far as has been noticed, neither claims economy in first cost, as compared with common practice. Reduced upkeep expenditure may be a valid claim, however. The buyer in either case may see his purchase in advance, or else the units that are to compose it, for numerous variations of room arrangement are possible.

For simpler structures, of one story, there are several sources of supply, for pre-fabricated sections which provide for almost unlimited variety of extensions. Hodgson, who started some forty years ago, pioneered into the field, still is a leader. Pope & Cottle and Brooks Skinner Company are other Massachusetts concerns.

Still the man who is having his own home built finds little help so far from all these enterprises. Less lumber is used than formerly, yet enough, for old sizes, were excessively large. Large nails take the place of mortise and tenon joints. A few modern materials effect minor economies. So two or three centuries have seen some advance, but far short of enough to bring the cost of single homes within the reach of most wage earners.

The Goal Still Far Away

The need still exists, for a thoroughly worked out system of design, which involves the quantity unit-production of the most suitable materials, co-ordinated in sizes and character in a technically accurate and practically effective manner.

Each of the 100 and more methods that have been referred to may be taken as the resultant of an intelligent and zealous effort to achieve better homes at less waste of money and material. But in no case, it seems, has this been accomplished except in a manner that has very limited application.

Now there has recently appeared the last three books on the subject of "The Evolving House" by Albert Farwell Bemis, this final volume is entitled Rational Design. It is published by The Technology Press, M. I. T., Cambridge, Mass., at $4 and is the climax of many years' study of the "urgency of the need for better homes, built with less waste of human effort." Translating its essentials to familiar terms, a building is designed so that a cube of four inches is taken as the unit of all its measurements, linear, surface and solid. Of course, certain fractions of this unit must often be used, but only in definitely specified and related ways. It is assumed that architects would design houses and manufacturers would fabricate the material for them on the basis of these standards, and so introduce considerable economics into housing.

The explanation of the theory is all very technical and holds little for the general reader, yet should make a stimulating study for architects and engineers. Of far more interest, and probably of more practical value, are the 300 pages of the Appendix in which John Burchard, 2nd, gives a "Survey of Efforts to Modernize Housing Structure." It is here that the hundred-odd methods already mentioned are pictured and described, making a valuable summary of the record in America, England and Europe.

'Also, Slip Covers' For Dining Chairs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE practical advantages of removable loose covers for the lounge armchairs and settee have long been well known, and for this reason it seems somewhat remarkable that the same idea for dining chairs has only come in use quite recently.

In the simple but tastefully decorated modern-style dining room which is illustrated here, loose covers are used both for the seats and for the panel-backs of the chairs. In addition to being easier to make, and to put on and take off again, these covers have all the practical advantages associated with sitting-room furniture.

They protect the tapestry or damask with which the chairs themselves are covered, so that the day when the chairs need re-upholstering is postponed indefinitely. They are easily removed for periodical washing and cleaning, or for any special occasion when you may desire the dining room to look its best.

Moreover, the loose covers can be made in any material or color to suit the room, and if the interior is redecorated, it is by no means a costly matter to have a new set to harmonize with the new color scheme.

In the dining room illustrated, the covers are in a stout beige and silver-gray tapestry, similar to the material used for the sitting-room armchairs and settee. The dining room and sitting room are separated by wide folding doors, and when these are thrown open and the two interiors used as one, all the loose covers give a touch of artistic unity to the schemes.

Sydney Newbery Photo

Beige and Silver-Gray Slip Covers on Dining-Room Chairs Match Those on the Easy Chairs of the Adjoining Sitting Room.

One of Four Chippendale Chairs Lately Presented, With a Matching Settee, to the Victoria and Albert Museum

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

A FEW weeks ago half a dozen experts in various kinds of craftsmanship were debating in the Victoria & Albert Museum, here, as to which of all the objects in this treasure-house of fine craftsmanship was the "most English" in its beauty and accomplishment. After some debate it was generally agreed that there was nothing more markedly English in style and type than a Chippendale chair.

Next in order came an attempt to reach unanimity as to which was the most magnificent example of the art of the English chair-maker in the middle of the eighteenth century. Here the choice of the majority fell on a set of four mahogany chairs and a settee en suite, recently bequeathed to the museum by Mr. C. B. O. Clarke of Wiston Park, Sussex. The backs and fabriole legs of these pieces are elaborately carved with rococo scrollwork and other ornament, while the square upholstered seats are covered with floral designs finely worked in colored silks against a pale yellow background.

It will be noted from the accompanying illustration that the splats of the chairs are constructed and carved in the form of a bow of ribbon, with dependent interlacing ends supported by lateral scrolls. This and other features closely relate the set to one of several designs for "Ribband-Back Chairs" engraved in Thomas Chippendale's celebrated "Director," first published in 1754.

Chippendale himself was very proud of this design and stated that the chair executed from it "had an excellent effect and gave satisfaction to all who saw it." The authorities of the Victoria & Albert Museum are of opinion that this set of chairs in all probability was actually made in Chippendale's own workshop, and accordingly regard the Clarke bequest as the most important addition to the collection of English rococo furniture that the museum has hitherto received.

FRANK RUTTER

'Old Newport' Exhibition

Newport, R. I., Sept. 4

THE celebration here of the Tercentenary of the founding of Rhode Island is being quite appropriately brought to a close by an exhibition of "Old Newport" at the Old State House on historic Washington square, to continue throughout Sunday, Sept. 27.

The articles on display include furniture, porcelain, prints and portraits, some of unknown, others of known artistry, but all of genuine merit, and undoubted value. The exhibition, which opened on Sept. 13, has already attracted numerous connoisseurs to study the various things being show.

During this summer's Tercentenary celebration, there has been a showing of silver made by Samuel Vernon and the other great craftsmen of Colonial times in Newport. There has been an exhibition of the paintings of Gilbert Stuart, John Smibert and numerous famous Newport artists. Only recently there was concluded a display of lovely Townsend and Goddard furniture.

Now, in the "Old Newport" there is a delightful mixture that affords an excellent cross section of the Newport of other days. Members of the summer colony and residents of the city have brought forth articles never before displayed in order to make the concluding exhibition of the Tercentenary a striking triumph. Experts regard it as a worthy successor to those which preceded it. Miss Maude K. Wetmore is chairman of the general committee with Mrs. Clark Burdick and Durr Freedley, in general charge of Tercentenary exhibition, assisting.

Mentioning a Few Only

The articles on display are so numerous that a selection of those outstanding is difficult. Both Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen have lent Eagle bedsteads that are attracting much attention. Countess Laszlo Szechenyi has sent a large painting of Richard Ward, Governor of Rhode Island from 1740 to 1743. Perry Belmont has loaned his mother's portrait, by the artist, Healy. Mrs. Belmont was the daughter of Commodore Calbraith Perry. There is also a crayon portrait of August Belmont by Eastman Johnson.

From her store of things, Mrs. John Elliott has lent numerous articles including a Governor Ward chair, a highboy, a triangular table, a small chest, a fire screen, chest on chest, and numerous other pieces, all with interesting histories. Mrs. George Cerio has a Queen Anne arm chair on display as well as a case of drawers, a Windsor chair and a print of Commodore Perry landing in Japan.

Also China and Lustre Ware

There is also in a glass case a splendid exhibit of china and lustre ware sent by Mrs. Clark Burdick, wife of the former Congressman Burdick, while Mrs. Richard Chippendale Adams has lent a sideboard from the famous Bull family, a beautiful piece of craftsmanship with the typical old-fashioned brass handles.

One of the most intriguing pieces on display is the double swell front desk that belonged to John Somes, who was born in Gloucester, Mass., in 1767. It is a delightful piece of furniture of antique design, and is the property of Somes' great-granddaughter on the maternal side, Mrs. Benjamin B. Coggeshall.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Time-worn stenographic practice sentence, "Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their party," once again becomes political slogan.
2. Answers withheld for readers' solutions.
3. Thirty miles.
4. No answer required.
5. An old English couple seeking two little kids with big eyes.

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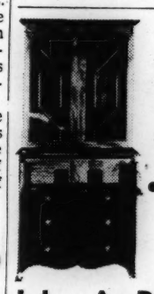

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Business and Industry

Canada Expands Farm and Non-Agricultural Exports to U. S.

Commerce and Finance

Reflate Sterling One Third, Advise British Spinners

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The Monetary Policy Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Associations, an organization representing the main industry of Lancashire, has now issued a strong recommendation to the British Government for such reflation of sterling as may restore commodity prices to the 1924 level.

This level was approximately one third higher than that obtaining today.

The committee appeals to history in support of this demand. Between 1873 and 1896, it says, a fall of 40 per cent in wholesale basic commodity prices turned prosperity in the British cotton trade into depression. Between 1897 and 1913 prices rose 50 per cent and this depression changed into prosperity. In 1919-1920 high commodity prices produced the biggest boom ever known.

Between 1920 and 1923 prices fell by 60 per cent and the cotton trade boom ended in the worst slump ever experienced. In 1924 prices rose by 10 per cent and there was some recovery. Between 1924 and 1931 the price level declined steadily and the cotton trade was "faced with bankruptcy." Between 1931 and today the price level has slightly recovered and the cotton trade has been about "holding its own."

Deflation Policy Hits Prices

The committee associates the difficulties of the cotton trade with those of farmers and other producers of raw materials, whose standard of living has declined in all parts of the world and especially in India. Official reports, the committee goes on to say, are agreed in attributing this fall in standard of living to the low price level of basic commodities.

The low price level, the committee holds, has been "almost entirely due to the policy of currency deflation, which has been enforced, regardless of consequences upon producers and trade, and with more or less severity throughout the Empire and the world at large."

The committee continues—"Since, moreover, the over-valuation of currencies in commodity valuc has been enforced with greater severity in the British Empire than elsewhere, especially up to September, 1931, our own basic industries have suffered even more than those of foreign countries. The Lancashire cotton trade, as more susceptible to world conditions than any other industry, has distinctly suffered.

Price Rise Is Needed

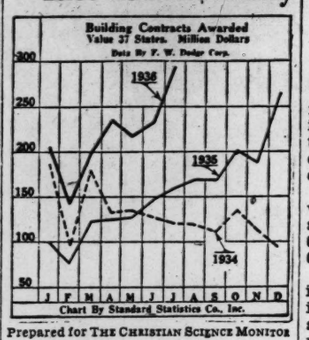
"Even our currency controllers have confessed to mistakes, and have also described them as 'disastrous.' It is, moreover, now generally accepted that a substantial recovery in wholesale prices is essential to world recovery.

"Our Empire currency controllers, however, are generally content with only the slightest recovery in prices; and depression, therefore, continues with only slightly less severity.

"It has always been incumbent upon Lancashire to be world-wide in outlook, and to have particular regard to the well-being of its customers overseas, more especially in India and other parts of the Empire. It is now clear that these customers, who are mainly peasant farmers, must remain severely impoverished if they do not receive substantially more money than they are now receiving from their own produce.

"It is also certain that the necessary recovery in the level of wholesale basic commodity prices is well within the power of our currency controllers, as and when our people make effective demand for this relief."

Building Contracts Rise Substantially



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUILDING contract awards for the past three years are shown on the chart.

Although total awards are currently making a less favorable comparison with a year earlier, actual construction will show a much wider spread.

Sugar Consumption Ahead of Year Ago

NEW YORK—Sugar consumption in the 14 principal countries of Europe amounted to 7,213,050 long tons, raw sugar value, for the first 11 months of the current crop year, September, 1935, through July, 1936, according to Lamborn & Co. This compared with a total of 6,907,730 tons consumed during the corresponding period last season, or an increase of approximately 4.4 per cent.

Sugar stocks on hand for these countries on Aug. 1, 1936, amounted to 2,122,784 tons as against 2,462,077 tons on the same date in 1935, a decrease of 339,293 tons, or approximately 13.7 per cent.

Production of sugar for the 14 countries for the coming season starting Sept. 1, 1936, according to advices received from Dr. Gustav Mikusch, the European sugar authority, is forecast at 6,124,000 long tons, raw sugar, as compared with 5,787,000 tons in the previous season, an increase of 337,000 tons, or 5.8 per cent.

The 14 countries included in the survey are Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Poland, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

Building Upswing Is Called Nation-Wide

The upswing in building activity is nation-wide, says the United Business Service, Boston, in its current report. Figures covering building permits and contracts awarded for the first eight months of this year are more than 50 per cent higher than in the same period of 1935 in all parts of the country. The average increase is 76 per cent.

In four sections—Upstate New York, southern Michigan, the St. Louis territory, and the Pacific Northwest—construction figures this year are more than double 1935. A gain of 292 per cent in public works contracts in upstate New York accounts to a large measure for the excellent showing in that area.

Southern Michigan's high percentage of gain is due to striking increases in residential and non-residential building and public utility construction. In the St. Louis territory public works contracts are three times larger than in 1935, while total building in the Pacific Northwest is running 124 per cent above last yar.

The United Service concludes that the increased activity in building will serve as a powerful sustaining force for general business during the remaining months of 1936. No early letdown in the favorable trend of construction is anticipated.

Retail Advertising 5.9 P. C. Above 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The volume of advertising placed by retail merchants in the newspapers of 67 major American cities this year has been larger than that placed during the corresponding weeks of 1935 for every one of the last 28 weeks, Advertising Age reports.

As a result retail advertising in these cities now is 5.9 per cent greater than it was at this time last year, and weekly figures inidcate that this percentage of gain will be increased as the year goes on. To date, the reporting newspapers have carried 594,062,661 lines of retail display advertising this year, compared with 560,954,225 lines last year, a gain of 33,108,436 lines.

Security Issues Effective June Over $493,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission reported that 68 registration statements, covering securities issues of more than $493,000,000, became effective during June.

The commission said 73 per cent of the number effective, and 83 per cent of the total securities offered, were registered by industrial or commercial organizations.

The statements of nine financial organizations with offerings of $47,000,000, and a like number of reorganization statements with total offerings of $35,000,000, also became effective.

Fifteen registration statements, only one of which had been reported as fully effective, were suspended during the month.

Commodity Prices Show Slight Rise In Holiday Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices rose 0.7 per cent during the week ending September 12 to equal the level of the latter part of August, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The all-commodity index advanced to 81.5 per cent of the 1926 average, representing an increase of 0.5 per cent over a month ago and 0.9 per cent over a year ago.

The advance in the all-commodity index was largely the result of sharp increases in prices of farm products and foods. Smaller increases were reported in the hides and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, chemicals and drugs, and housefurnishing goods groups. Metals and metal products, building materials, and miscellaneous commodities declined slightly.

The raw materials group advanced 2 per cent and is 0.9 per cent over last month's level.

	Sept. 12 1936	Sept. 5 1936	Sept. 14 1935	Sept. 15 1934
All commodities	81.5	80.9	80.8	77.5
Farm products	84.6	82.1	81.2	73.7
Foods	83.5	82.2	86.4	76.2
Hides & leather prods.	95.0	94.5	91.6	84.8
Textile products	70.2	70.1	71.2	70.6
Fuel and lighting materials	77.0	76.9	74.7	75.5
Metals & metal prods.	85.9	86.4	86.0	85.9
Building materials	86.8	87.0	85.3	85.9
Chemicals and drugs	81.5	80.5	78.9	76.5
Housefurnishing goods	82.8	82.6	81.8	83.0
Miscellaneous	71.3	71.4	66.9	70.7
Raw materials	81.8	80.2	*	*
Semimanufactured articles	76.1	75.7	*	*
Finished products	82.4	82.3	*	*
All commodities other than farm products	80.8	80.7	80.7	78.3
All commodities other than farm products and foods	79.6	79.6	78.0	78.5

*Not computed.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The usual seasonal recession in business activity has been as little evident in England this year as in America, and the warnings of some writers against too great expectations for continued recovery are being swamped in the spate of excellent business statistics. The heavy industries lead the field. Iron and steel companies are faced with an increase of orders beyond present record levels, engineering companies are very active with machinery exports fairly healthy and rearmament exercising its effect at home.

Factory building, partly for the same purpose, is increasing more than fast enough to compensate for a slight decline in house building activity. Output of automobiles is well above last year's level, and retail sales of consumers' goods, although in their slack season, are similarly better than a year ago.

Evidence of the course of recovery can be found by comparing the first year's results of new companies launched last year with estimates presented on the company prospectuses; in practically every case anticipated figures have been equaled or bettered. This delectable result may not of course be repeated for companies launched during the current year, since many of them have been capitalized on the basis of boom year earnings, which cannot be expected to continue.

Exchange Unperturbed

Most market reports describe the stock exchange as cheerful and optimistic. The exchange is showing a much greater indifference to European political developments than is shown on Wall street; the collapse of the Berlin Bourse on the doubling of German army, and the drastic increase in taxes on business to pay for the larger army, left London almost cold. It is suggested that the equanimity of the exchange is attributable to a belief that England will successfully isolate herself from European war troubles, that she may even make a nice profit out of being neutral, that in any case, now that the Bank of England and the Treasury have demonstrated that cheap money is to continue, we may expect unlimited expansion of business activity, of profits, and of security prices. Under the modern monetary system, in other words, recovery can go on and on and on.

That this kind of argument ignores the effect of rising prices and costs of production, and falling real incomes, may be seen from the concern of Dr. Schacht, chief waver of such magic wands in Europe, to get a French agreement on devaluation of the mark and the franc. The French, including, it seems, the previously adamant Communists, are now said to be willing to devalue the franc, although they still look upon this action as akin to a capital levy, so long as it is part of a general international agreement covering exchanges, and trade.

It is believed in London that the Germans are now wanting devaluation, although this represents as great a conversion as that of the French, since Dr. Schacht stands in the public eye as a buttress between the German and devaluation-cum-inflation. But the need is urgent.

All for Rearming

Although German unemployment has been reduced, and a statistical economic recovery has been produced, her rearmament program has been possible only by curtailing imports of consumers' foods, by controlling foreign exchange in order to secure first, necessary imports of armament materials, and secondly, to expand German exports in certain directions, notably central and southeastern Europe. It is new believed that with the doubling of her army the strain on her economy is becoming critical, that she aims through devaluation of the mark, simplication of her exchange structure, and of foreign trade restrictions, to borrow money from England.

The English may therefore soon be faced with proposals for international agreement on devaluation of existing gold and restricted currencies, relative stabilization of exchanges, and renewal of foreign lending. Most of our economists would support devaluation, if only on the principle that France and Germany would thereby have their economic conditions improved (provided Germany got her loans as well), and that England must ultimately benefit from such improvement.

No country has yet devalued without taking more British goods. But the rub is that although such a settlement might be used to promote international trade, it might equally well be used by Germany to promote nothing but her own rapid rearmament, to the growing menace of European peace. That is a danger which will have to be risked, since it seems to be accepted that no political detente in Europe can be expected without first of all a widespread economic recovery.

It is almost certain that the British Government has already assured the French that we will do our best to keep the pound level in the event of a reasonable devaluation of the franc. The undertaking cannot be much more definite than that, since we are definitely not prepared to tie ourselves with anything like the rigidity which led to the last collapse of sterling.

Trade Discrimination

Both the necessity and the difficulty of encouraging world trade, for political as well as economic health, are illustrated by recent events affecting Britain, Australia and Japan. At Ottawa we agreed to give the dominions preference in our markets over foreign countries, and Australia preference over Argentina, as soon as our existing trade agreements permitted. About the same time we turned England into one of the most highly protected markets in the world, and in order to subsidize our domestic agriculturalists we have since endeavored to cut down imports of essential foodstuffs, not only from foreign countries but also from the Dominions.

Britain is Australia's most important market for raw materials and dairy produce and Britain has therefore considerable power to influence Australian economic policy. Partly to assist their own protected industries, partly to assist the British textile manufacturer as a means of ensuring her own hold in the British market, Australia recently applied tariffs and import licenses to divert some of her existing foreign trade away from America and Japan, toward Britain. A large element in this action is political and nationalist discrimination against the Japanese, an attitude not unknown in the United States.

Japan is one of Australia's best customers, since although she has increased her sales to Australia rapidly in recent years, she has also increased her purchases, chiefly raw wool and wheat, from Australia, so that Australia's active trade balance has been increasing. Australia says she wishes to promote "progressive two-way trade" with good customers, but apparently Japan is to be discriminated against regardless.

Trade Expansion Desirable

The economic consequences of this step may be bad enough, since it restricts foreign trade, lowers the standard of living of the Australians below what it might otherwise be; but the political effects may be more serious, since it encourages the very aggression in the Japanese which is so much feared in Australia. It is undoubtedly true that part of the success of the Japanese in foreign markets is due to the low standard of living accepted by the Japanese farmer and industrial worker; the benefits of Japanese industrialization have not yet accrued to the Japanese people.

Unless the Japanese are to be forcibly suppressed, the best method of easing the aggressive effect of Japanese trade, according at any rate to accepted economic principles, is to encourage that trade, increase the upward pressure of industrialization upon the living conditions of the Japanese. If trade between Japan and Australia or Britain is to be ruled out because standards of living are different, then no international trade whatever is possible, and war becomes the only method of expanding economic systems. Although this problem is ever present to the British, and although we pay lip service to the necessity of relieving political pressure by economic means, nothing as yet is being done about it.

Railroad Reorganizations Now Becoming Main Concern of ICC

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Actual plans for railroad reorganizations will be the preoccupation of the Interstate Commerce commission this month and part of next. After a year and a month since the last revision of Section 77 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act, dealing with railway receiverships, the first tangible results following months of postponements will be presented before the I. C. C.

Public hearings on the recapitalization plan of the Chicago & North Western Railway before the commission opened on Sept. 9. On Sept. 22 the commission will begin hearing cross-examination on the so-called Stedman plan for reorganization of the Missouri Pacific. On Sept. 28 the commission will commence hearings on the reorganization plan proposed by the management of Western Pacific. On Oct. 6 the plan for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific will be heard, which will be followed on Oct. 20 by hearings on the Denver & Rio Grande Western plan.

75,000 Miles in Receivership

Since the depression began about 75,000 miles of track have gone into receivership, of which about 30,000 were in 1935. Major failures were:

Prior to 1935: Wabash; Chicago, Pacific; Central of Georgia; Chicago & Eastern Illinois; St. Louis-San Francisco; Seaboard Air Line.

During 1935: Chicago Great Western; Chicago & North Western; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul & Pacific; Western Pacific; New York, New Haven & Hartford; Denver & Rio Grande Western; St. Louis-Southwestern.

Excessive legal fees, the difficulty or impossibility of assessing stockholders in hard times, and other objections to the machinery of equity receivership led to the insertion in the Federal Bankruptcy Act at the end of the Hoover administration of Section 77, which, giving obstructively large powers to minorities, was again revised in August, 1935. The latter revision increased the power of the courts to overrule minority groups and also gave the Interstate Commerce commission power to approve or reject plans or to propose its own.

Contains a Joker

The 1935 revision required the roads to submit reorganization plans within six months either of the passage of the law or of the obtaining of Section 77 protection from creditors, but this requirement contained a joker permitting a possibly indefinite number of extensions, explaining in part the small number of plans so far submitted to the commission.

The North Western hearings last week have already shown up a further substantial handicap to early railroad reorganization, in the penalty tax on undivided profits of the Revenue Act of 1936. A table submitted by the management, showing the effect of the new tax on undivided earnings, as it would combine with sinking fund requirements, in case no dividends were paid, showed the following figures.

Chicago & North Western Railway Co.

Taxes payable under the Revenue Act of 1936, assuming net taxable income as shown below, and no dividend payments

Net income after providing for all interest, including sinking fund	1,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000
Sinking fund	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Income available for dividends before deduction of fed. inc. & surtx	0	1,000,000	4,000,000	9,000,000
Normal income tax	148,840	298,840	748,840	1,498,840
Surtax on undistrib. profits	174,488	348,738	871,488	1,742,738
Net income for stock	def. 328,328	352,422	1,620,328	5,758,422

17 Per Cent Penalty

In short, 32.2 per cent of the earnings, whether accumulated in a sinking fund for the direct benefit of the bondholders, or as undivided earnings for the rehabilitation of the road, would be taken by the Federal Government, of which over half, or 17.4 per cent, would be a penalty for such accumulation. The Revenue Act of 1936 gives exemption from this penalty only for sinking fund payments contracted for previous to June 1, 1936, and unofficial rulings given to investment bankers this summer indicate that this exemption cannot be carried over by refunding operations to apply to new bonds with similar sinking fund provisions. Since the law entirely exempts corporations in bankruptcy from the penalty surtax, the financial disadvantage of placing a railroad on its feet until earnings are sufficient to justify large dividends is substantial and even then sinking fund requirements, such as ICC has long advocated, would continue to be seriously penalized.

Practically all the reorganization plans so far proposed call for such funds. The so-called management plan for the Missouri Pacific contemplates the ultimate retirement of all debt and preferred stock, while the Stedman plan proposed by creditor insurance companies and savings banks provides a capital expenditure fund and a sinking fund for income bonds.

Last year's plan for the Milwaukee would set up conitngency reserve fund, capital fund, and sinking funds. All these are in opposition to the spirit of the law but in agreement with now officially accepted principles for railroad capitalization.

The Northwestern management plans under discussion this month contemplates reducing funded debt from $380,000,000 to $300,000,000 and fixed charges from $17,000,000 to $5,000,000.

Canadian Farm Exports to U. S. In July Doubled

WASHINGTON (AP)—A sharp increase in Canadian farm products imported by the United States in July compared with the same month last year while farm products of this country were exported to Canada were nearly the same for the two periods, was reported by the Department of Agriculture.

The study showed that both exports and imports of non-agricultural commodities increased in July compared with the previous year.

Imports of Canadian farm products by this country in July were valued at $9,835,000, an increase of $4,978,000 over July, 1935, or 102 per cent.

Exports from farm products by the United States to Canada were $4,016,000 in July, an increase of $14,000 over 1935, or 3-10 on 1 per cent.

Non-Farm Exports Also Up

Canadian non-agricultural exports to this country for the month were $20,880,000, a gain of $2,011,000 above the 1935 total or 11 per cent.

Commodities other than farm products exported by this country to Canada also showed a gain. They were $25,945,000 or $2,823,000 more than for 1935, an increase of 12 per cent.

Commenting on the failure of American farm exports to increase along with non-agricultural products, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said drought losses had caused an upward movement of prices of these goods in this country that impeded exports and encouraged a flow of Canadian products.

It said that exports of American farm produce upon which Canada had reduced duty under the reciprocal trade agreement, had gained $691,000 or 48 per cent, but that this was mostly offset by a decline in exports on which the duty was unchanged, of $667,000 or 27 per cent.

Reduced Duty a Factor

Breaking the Canadian farm exports into the same classes, the study showed a gain of $842,000, or 235 per cent for the reduced duty products, and $4,136,000, or 92 per cent, for the others.

Seven months' operation under the reciprocal trade pact were reported to show these totals for the two countries:

Exports by Canada:

All commodities, $190,554,000, an increase of $36,884,000, or 24 per cent above the same months of 1935.

Nonagricultural products, $144,765,000, an increase of $24,848,000, or 21 per cent.

Agricultural products $45,789,000, an increase of $12,036,000, or 36 per cent.

All commodities exported $204,906,000, an increase of $26,707,000, or 15 per cent.

Non-agricultural products $175,482,000, an increase of $21,830,000, or 14 per cent.

Agricultural products $29,434,000, an increase of $4,877,000, or 20 per cent.

Rockefellers Sell Holding of Stock In South Penn Oil

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The General Education Board, a Rockefeller institution, sold its entire holdings of South Penn Oil Company stock, consisting of 315,414 shares, to the Tide Water Associated Oil group and to the South Penn Oil Company for $11,039,490.

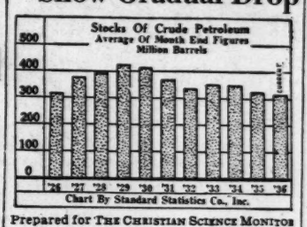
Through the sale, 172,743 shares were acquired by the Tide Water Associated group and 142,671 shares by the South Penn company. Retirement is planned for the shares purchased by South Penn, leaving a total of 1,000,000 capital shares outstanding.

The board's disposal of the South Penn stock was in conformity with the policy adopted by the Rockefeller interests several years ago to sell or dispose of through mergers their holdings in some of the minor Standard Oil units. During the last few years they have disposed of their stock interests in the Atlantic Refining Company, the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky, the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company and the Standard Oil Company of Kansas.

Referring to the transaction, an announcement of the Tide Water Associated stated that "the stockholders of the Tide Water Associated group are placed in a position to share in the income from the operations of a company which is among the oldest and most successful producing companies in the eastern area."

With the acquisition of this stock, Tide Water Associated now becomes one of the principal stockholders in the South Penn Company.

Crude Oil Stocks Show Gradual Drop



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OPERATIONS of the crude oil division of the petroleum industry have been kept in better balance with demand, as may be noted from the gradual decline of crude stocks to about 75 per cent of 1929 and 1930 levels.

Caterpillar Tractor Net $3.29 Share for 8 Months

Caterpillar Tractor Co. report for eight months ended Aug. 31, 1936, shows net profit of $6,200,807 after depreciation, interest, federal income taxes, etc., equivalent to $3.29 a share on 1,882,240 shares of capital stock, against $3,823,039, or $2.05 a share in first eight months of 1935.

No provision was made for 1936 federal surtax on undistributed profits. Net sales for the eight months totaled $37,516,434, against $24,844,546 in like period of previous year.

Week's Automobile Output Amounts to 33,615 Units

DETROIT (AP)—Cram's Reports, Inc., estimates the current week's output of motorcar plants at 33,615 units, compared with its estimate of 26,850 for last week and 12,600 for the corresponding week of 1935.

Retail Activity Is Holding Well Ahead of 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Undiminished activity in all lines characterized trade during the week, according to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., in its weekly review. Retail trade volume, though affected by lingering heat in some cities, was generally sustained by student outfitting and full-wear buying. The volume of wholesale trade, the review reported, held well above last year, as demand broadened.

Heat Affects Some Sections

"With the arrival of the post-Labor Day period," states the review, "retail sales established a new firm stride which was broken only in a few scattered cities. Heat retarded volume in some cases but in others merely depressed the flow of fall and winter clothing requisites.

"The irregularity of Labor Day's occurrence complicates comparison either with the preceding six-day week or with the corresponding week of the previous year, when the holiday fell in the first week of September.

"Indicative of the upward movement, many city reports noted in the past five-day week a volume of retail trade fully equal to that of the preceding week. In most other cities the decline was less than might have been expected with the loss of one day in six. Regardless of holiday considerations trade in virtually all centers exceeded comparable 1935 levels."

Sales Hold Well in East

In the East retail sales were well maintained, department stores leading at about 10 per cent above 1935, and heat retarding movement of fall apparel at all outlets. Trade in the Middle West was 10 to 12 per cent above last year. Demand in the Northwest was firm enough to permit slightly higher prices. The South's volume was slightly less than in the preceding full week, but 15 per cent ahead of a year ago. Pacific Coast cities were favored with the heaviest advances.

"Key cities throughout the country," continues the report, "continued to report that general wholesale volume was holding to its recent level of 18 to 25 per cent above the 1935 comparative level. A very few cities in drought areas noted that wholesalers were holding back on orders from rural centers until they could determine more exactly the effect on farmer income. All other reports of country business were favorable. Wholesale collections reflected the improved tone."

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Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
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Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Oct. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Sept. 21
Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15

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Firms Must Pay NRA Wages On U. S. Contracts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—A few rules for government purchasing designed to prevent the use of sweatshop goods have been promulgated by Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of labor.

The regulations, made in compliance with the Walsh-Healey act passed by the last session of Congress, will apply to all government contracts made on or after Sept. 28. In effect, the law insures NRA labor standards for all plants making government supplies, from penpoints to cement.

Lowest Bidders Win

In the past, the Government has given its work to the lowest bidder, and, as a result, the employer who used sweatshop methods of long hours and low pay could underbid employers with better labor standards.

In the future, an employer doing work for the Government must not work his employees over eight hours a day, or 40 hours a week, unless he pays them for overtime at a rate satisfactory to the secretary of labor. He must use no child or convict labor, and must see to it that work conditions in his factory are sanitary and safe.

In time, manufactures also will be required to maintain prevailing wage standards. These standards are to be fixed by the secretary after public hearings attended by all interested parties. Since considerable time will be consumed in holding hearings, it will be several months before minimum wages have been ascertained in every industry. The first industries to be studied will be those in which the minimum wages are known to be below the average standard of living.

Wider Competition Seen

"The minimum wages," Miss Perkins has announced, "will not be fixed arbitrarily or capriciously, but only after careful investigation and study of the evidence."

In forwarding the new regulations to all purchasing agents of the Federal Government, Miss Perkins said she believed that more firms over a wider area will be able to compete with government business than was the case prior to the enactment of the Walsh-Healey law. "Under the statute which compelled the Government to deal with the lowest bidder regardless of his labor practices, the manufacturer who maintained decent labor conditions was at a disadvantage," she explained. "Under this act, a premium is no longer placed upon the exploitation of labor."

Dummy Firms Barred

The regulations guard against any temptation to create "dummy firms" to get around the law by specifically stating that manufacturers must own, operate or maintain a factory and "regular dealers" must own, operate or maintain a store, warehouse or similar establishment.

Every contractor who bids for government business is required to keep wage and hour records for each employee during the period he is engaged in work under a government contract.

Citizen Groups Rising to Attack On Delinquency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 19—At last lay citizens are taking a definite part in the job of reducing delinquency. They are sitting around council tables with social workers, probation officers and other officials to work out plans which later are put into action in the new double-barreled approach to the delinquency problem, according to facts revealed by Kenneth S. Beam, at the meeting of the National Probation Association held here recently.

This "council plan" in which the professionals co-operate with the laymen is growing at a surprisingly rapid rate throughout American cities and is accepted as the best method of getting at the sources of delinquency, according to Mr. Beam who is the director of the Co-ordinating Councils in Los Angeles and who has been commissioned by the National Probation Association to make the present survey. Some cities are reporting a decrease of from 20 to 50 per cent in delinquency figures after the council plan is inaugurated, Mr. Beam said.

It is the lay citizens, the voters, who really have the resources and the power to bring pressure on the local government, it was pointed out. Herein lies one of the big advantages of the council plan. It works something like this. On one side of the table, figuratively speaking, sit the policemen, probation officers, truant officers, visiting nurses, school teachers, social workers. These are the so-called professional and trained people who have the actual facts about delinquent young folks. They have known for some time what is going on among delinquents but have had no resources to supply the playgrounds, swimming pool and other constructive activities needed to curb delinquency, Mr. Beam explained.

On the other side of the table, are the lay citizens including members of Kiwanis, Lions, and Rotary clubs, members of parent teacher groups, churches, womens' clubs, American Legion, Chambers of Commerce. These are the people, said Mr. Beam, who have the resources, or the power to get at the resources, but who heretofore have been working mainly in privileged areas where delinquency was slight.

Furthermore the council idea is spreading to smaller cities.

Harvard Starts New Century; Yale Head Hits Teachers' Oath

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, MASS, Sept. 19—Workmen today began dismantling the panoply of Harvard's tercentenary. Some of the colorful banners, flags and items of display in the celebration they carefully put away for use again when Harvard observes its 400th anniversary in 2036. Scores of scholars, representative of the world's most advanced academic thinking, started, degrees in hand, on their separate return journeys to nearly every part of the globe. Harvard students turned from the many social concomitants of the celebrations and settled down to getting an education.

A measure of tranquillity returned to the famous school on the rain-pelted Charles today. The impressive observance of its 300th anniversary was ended.

But the general theme of yesterday's crescendo-like climax continued to echo in the thoughts of many. That theme was the right of the human family to think as it pleases and to seek truth, protected by tolerant governments and by educational institutions.

Warns of Propaganda

This thought was first expressed yesterday by Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard. It was repeated by President Roosevelt, and was emphasized once again by Dr. James R. Angell, president of Yale.

Dr. Angell took off his gloves, figuratively speaking, while handling the subject before the distinguished group of alumni and world scholars that thronged Harvard yesterday. He buntly charged that in three great nations today universities have been turned into "propaganda factories," and, he warned, "it can happen here."

Some of his auditors did not like his remarks. Among them was Gov. James M. Curley, who afterward said he complained to President Roosevelt, just before the latter's train pulled out for Washington last night, that he wished had been given time to answer Dr. Angell's remarks on the Teachers's Oath.

After complimenting Harvard on its long record of usefulness, Mr. Angell turned to what turned out to be the unexpected theme of the day by remarking, "Would that we could turn away from this feast of felicitation with no feeling but one of joy in a great achievement and placid confidence in what the future holds for Harvard and for all other universities. But to do so would argue us completely oblivious to certain of the most tragic happenings of our time.

"In three of the great nations of the world," Dr. Angell continued, "the university as the home of intellectual freedom, of truth for truth's sake, is essentially extinct. Some of the most revered seats of learning have overnight been transformed into propaganda factories. How much further the process may go no one can foresee, much less predict. But almost in the twinkling of an eye one great set of values for which generations of men had struggled and sacrificed and to which men paid the tribute of deep and sincere reverence, have been wiped out. 'It can never happen here' say the self-complacent—and let us hope they speak truly.

"But already there are current among us movements hardly less ruinous, if they go unchecked, than those which on the Continent have despoiled ancient universities of their most precious birthright.

Menace of Politics

"Perhaps most often in our own educational history it has been the attack of sectarian bigotry which our colleges have had to resist. Harvard history reveals not a few such episodes.

"But today," Dr. Angell asserted, "the most menacing attack comes, as it has repeatedly in the past, from the political side. In one form it is precipitated by allegedly patriotic organizations committed to maintain in schools and colleges their own particular conception of loyalty.

"The motives of these misguided folks," Dr. Angell conceded, "are I doubt not often excellent. But they have opened the cover of Pandora's box and we may well be fearful of the issue.

Ignorant Bias Rules

"For example, in many schools American history may now be taught only in terms these self-appointed patriots deem desirable. Teachers who will not prostitute their knowledge and convictions to the often ignorant bias of these worthies must find other jobs.

"Sometimes the results desired are sought through the imposition of teachers' oaths, sometimes by more direct methods. But the outcome is always the same, that is, the assignment to busybodies—often moronic in mentality—of the power to terrorize able and honest teachers, with the ultimate ruin of the morale of the teaching force.

"But as now applied the oaths inevitably reflect upon the character of the teaching profession. Moreover, their sponsors can hardly hope thus to accomplish their real purpose, for supposing the existence of that rarest of animals, a disloyal teacher, no oath is going to prevent his making his real views felt."

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Canada

Ontario

Windsor—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 5 p. m., CRCW, 600kc.

Politics in Prisons Attacked by Delegates

CHICAGO, Sept. 19 (AP)—Lines for a broad attack against politics in prisons advanced yesterday with the close of the sixty-sixth annual congress of the American Prison association.

Action on at least three fronts was ordered as 500 congress delegates—prison wardens, directors of state and federal penal systems, probation officers and social welfare workers—began leaving for home.

Seeking civil service as a substitute for political selection of prison employees, the Central States Parole and Probation association called for creation of a legal and legislative bureau to seek enactment of civil service laws in state legislatures.

Landon Takes Children On Merry-Go-Round

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 19—The contraption on the merry-go-round played "Happy days are here again" stubbornly today as Governor and Mrs. Landon stood proudly beside their children, Nancy Jo and John, as they bobbed on the brightly painted horses at the Topeka Free Fair.

The Governor chose early morning for a visit to the fair—one of Topeka's great annual events—which he had promised the children.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Special low priced line personal humorous cards. New 21 folder $1 assortment. 100% profit Bonuses. Gift Wrapping Humorous, Etching, DeLuxe, Everyday boxes. Free samples. Wallace Brown, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 313, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESWOMEN

One of the best Boxes in America. "Spirit of Christmas." 21 Exquisite folders. Costs 50c. Sells $1. Worth $3. Going over big. Super-Value Line—20 designs. Sell 50 for $1, including name. Orders galore. Free album. 6 other boxes. Personal, Business line from $5.70 per 100. 21 saleable box on approval. Good profits. SUNSHINE ART, 26 Broadway, Dept. CM, New York.

CHRISTMAS Card Triumph! Bigger profits, selling finest 21 folder $1, assortment. Latest double foils, parchments, mother-pearls, embossings. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-24, Mass.

Christmas Cards. 100% profit selling exquisite 21 folder $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Christmas Notes. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Terry Studios, 501 Westfield, Mass.

EXTRA cash selling 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. Bonus 10 other boxes. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. Schwer Dept. 289, Westfield, Mass.

MULTIGRAPHING

MULTIGRAPHING
Prompt attention to mail orders.
L. A. Letter Shop, 619 Lebanon Street
Los Angeles, Calif VAndike 1359

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
7-PASSENGER PIERCE-ARROW
Call ELIO 7408 30 minutes from Boston

BOARD—INSTRUCTION

LEISURELY projects for grown-ups who enjoy cultural associations in the country; current events, biography, Bible, languages, history; instruction in weaving and other crafts, art, music, dancing; friendly fireside conference; opportunity for quiet study, tennis, riding, golf; Christian Science society near by; motor trips to Boston; Florida season after Christmas; long and short time arrangements; excellent food; a few private baths. Address FAITH BICKFORD, Sea Pines, Box 3 Brewster-on-Cape Cod, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LADIES' high grade lingerie business; has averaged the present owner more than $4000 profit annually, to be sold as she is retiring after fifteen years of successful business; mail orders from practically every state in the union, together with local trade; $2000 cash required. Box E-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD

MT. PLEASANT, GOFFSTOWN, N. H.
A real home in beautiful surroundings; wonderful view, wide veranda, large rooms, modern conveniences perfect food, delightful camp life; 59 miles from Boston; near mountain trails; 41st season; $14 to $16 per week; transient $2.50; booklet; accom. 25. MISS ANNE MERRILL.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSES made in latest style, $3.50 and $4.00; fur coats relined and repaired. MME. THIBAULT, 183 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass; Circle 4378.

FOUNTAIN PEN REPAIRS

Cleaning, Adjusting Pen and New Sac, 35c
LATREMORE'S 45 Bromfield Street Boston

HELP WANTED—MEN

YOUNG high school graduate with driver's license, to do light chores around house in return for room and board and small wages; opportunity for study. F-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

A CLEAR, strong, experienced Christian Scientist as tutor in College Preparatory subjects to live in home with gifted young girl recently come to Science for help in overcoming problem. Please state age and salary when answering advertisement. Also college and experience. Address Box E-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

A GENERAL housework maid, Protestant, good plain cook, medium wages in good home; references required. Centre Newton 2652-R (Mass.)

AT ONCE—Governess teacher in private school for children needing special care and training; must understand physical care of children as well as teaching elementary grades, including typewriting; only Christian Scientist need apply. DEANWOOD SCHOOL, INC., Box W, Shelton, Conn Telephone Huntington 23.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Good cook, general housework; one child, 6; must be pleasant and efficient; live in; salary. Boulevard 8-3554. MRS. WINDATT, 111 Livingstone St.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Fillrest
473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets W N, 3384.
MRS AMBER C DOW

LAKE VIEW
58 Lake St., Brighton, Mass. Quiet, pleasant home for permanent or transient guests. Tel. Stadium 8819.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—6 floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33d, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO. 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in return
ARTHUR W. FITT, 23 West Street, Boston

PAYING GUESTS

ON CAPE COD—A quiet, restful home; all modern conveniences; best of food, good rooms and beds; transportation to church. MRS. RITCHIE'S INN, Cataumet, Mass.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution. 32 Howard St., Malden, Mass. Tel. Mal. 4397.

REAL ESTATE

House With A Wonderful View

In a setting of unusual charm and seclusion yet in the Payson Park section of Belmont. With a beautiful flower garden. This modern brick house of 10 rooms, 3 baths, lavatory, hot water heat, oil burner and heated garage. Overlooks Fresh Pond with an unobstructed view of Boston. Laid out in a homey manner and in excellent condition. Wish to sell immediately. Priced accordingly. Phone Belmont 1933.

C. H. WHEELER, 50 PAYSON TERRACE, BELMONT, MASS.

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 272 Harvard Street
Brookline. Asp. 1504
555 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre. Cen. New. 5252

FOR SALE on Main St., Hingham, Mass.—House of 8 rooms, garage; oil heat, all improvements; flower garden, shade and fruit trees; will sell less than the assessed valuation; rent furnished or unfurnished. Write C-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

LEXINGTON, MASS., COLONIAL
Ideally situated in Lexington Manor, near school and bus; six large rooms and garage attached; I had this house built to my own specifications, but owing to a change of business find it advisable not to leave Reading. Apply to owner.
ORRIN L. DYER
299 Lowell St., Reading, or your own broker.

NEEDHAM, MASS.
Single, six rooms, sun parlor, h. w. heat, 2-car garage, shop; spruce trees; 18,000 feet; $6200. SWAN, Needham 0072.

SAVE time and effort, be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. KIRkland 7827.

"THE MOORLANDS"
MELROSE, MASS.
The finest of developments north of Boston. See one of the most artistic examples of an early colonial type home anywhere around. Open for inspection on Lincoln Street, afternoons and early evenings. 3 rooms and pine panelled den on first floor, 3 bedrooms and maid's room on second, screened porch, 2 baths and extra toilet, air conditioned heat, insulated, 2-car garage, beautiful lot. Great pains taken in construction and artistic details. Price $12,500. Other property in this section from $11,000 to $30,000. Come and see us, LOVEJOY, Selling Agent, Phone Melrose 2740, or evenings 3154.

TRYON, N. C.—For rent, a choice location in Western N. C.; very complete residence with all comforts, thoroughly modern; on well-wooded 70-acre tract in Thermo-Belt; remarkable opportunity by month, season or year; inquiry solicited. Box 121, Tryon, N. C.

PIANOS FOR SALE

BOSTON, MASS.—For immediate sale, high grade upright piano, in excellent condition, rich tone, $45; also beautiful solid mahogany gateleg table, size 42x54, $15. KEN. 5577.

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass Ave., Boston Ken. 4051 3277

P. H. RIDDLE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING
157 Federal St., Boston Lib. 3778

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

OLD established firm has opening for men over forty, booking orders for guaranteed New England grown roses, shrubs, fruit trees, etc.; free replacements; liberal commission. Write quick for free sales making outfit. HEATH NURSERIES, Manchester, Conn.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MOST complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van NOBLE & STEVES, Bonded Warehousemen, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston Mass Tel. TALBOT 2400

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage, New Address, Mass. 148 Ramsenway St., Boston. KENmore 3623.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. Edgecombe 4-1313, New York City.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast served.

BOSTON, MASS., 308 Newbury St.—Reasonable accommodations in a central location, with meals if desired. Telephone KENmore 6365.

BOSTON, 26 The Fenway—Attractive newly furnished rooms, single and double; beautiful home; meals optional. KENmore 1574.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Near Coolidge Corner, pleasant warm room; $10 and up; Christian Scientist preferred. BEAcon 5738.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Room and board, private family; conveniently located; also unfurnished room. ASP. 3909.

ROOMS TO LET

BELMONT, MASS. — Comfortably furnished room in private home; best residential section; gentleman; references. Phone Belmont 1563-J.

BOSTON, Clarendon St. at Commonwealth—For particular women, large sunny room, suitable for 2; elevator. Tel. Com. 8791.

BROOKLINE, MASS., near Coolidge Cor.—Newly renovated house, rooms single and en suite; quiet, refined neighborhood. Long. 8871.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—2 connecting rooms, bedroom, sitting room on bathroom floor; also small room, 28 Harvard Ave. Long. 1731.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractively furnished rooms, twin beds, $4 up; parking, 34 Babcock Street, LONgwood 8734.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Sunny room for woman in apartment house; near Christian Science church; some privileges. Tel. Tro. 8807.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Business girl or student, room in apart.; privileges; near cars; 25 minutes Boston. 35 Lee St. TRO. 2187.

37 W NEWTON ST., $5, $6, $7, $8 week, $1 per person a day with bath, twin beds. Room here when in Boston. Homelike. COM. 7500

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—Unfurnished room and kitchenette between 42nd Street and 80th, East or West; reasonable rent. Write Box H-34, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN — Splendid opportunity for full time representatives to sell successful sales producing campaign; commission basis; substantial earnings being made; exclusive territory rights given; write giving experience, reference. BUSINESS EXPANSION, 406 Burke Building, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—We want hustling wide awake saleswomen to take on a first class line of beauty preparations. We train you for this work. Liberal commissions
LEADER BEAUTY SERVICE,
239 Granite Building

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED man (colored) wishes position as janitor; good references. Write D. GRAY, care of J. Murphy, 569 Cabot St., Beverly, Mass.

POSITION wanted; energetic young man; clerical, accounting experience; six years' service as manager ticket and newsstand leading New York hotel; age 26; excellent references. Write Box B-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CONFIDENTIAL stenographer with references available for part time work, including evenings; dictation, transcribing manuscripts. Miss Emrick, WI. 2-1926, N. Y. C.

LADY—Capable, middle-aged, accustomed to refined home desires management of home for one adult, or small adult family; Christian Scientist preferred. Box D-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

LADY wishes to place NURSERY GOVERNESS; leaving after nine years' service, as children all go to boarding school; highly recommended. Write Box C-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

REFINED woman, 22, one year college; gifted in books, literature, music; go anywhere; would like interview. ELEANOR N. SMITH, Wellsboro, Penna.

SECRETARY-Stenographer, New York experience; knowledge of bookkeeping. Write Box H-33, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.

WIDOW (42) with girl (9) wants housekeeper's position in small family; good cook, very neat, capable. Reply Box 705, Taunton, Mass

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

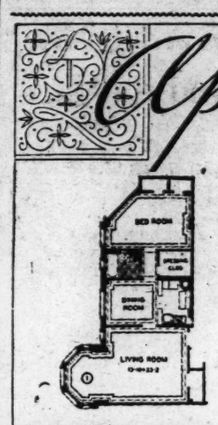
ALICE R. LAWRENCE
Voice Freedom; Singing, Speaking; Private or Class Instruction. 309 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. Columbus 5-7750

MEET EVERY DAY EQUIPPED! All department, Posture, Ushering, Diction, Expression. ROSAMOND JOYZELLE, 45 West 35th, N. Y. C. Wisconsin 7-2500.

N. Y. C., ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie Hall—Pupils accepted: Singing, Voice Building, Correct Diction in speaking; Class Monday, 7 P. M. Columbus 5-8348.

WANTED—Children to tutor in grades First-Fourth; private; group lessons given in my home or theirs; also open for position; excellent references. BOS. 7-0852.

APARTMENTS TO LET



Apartments AT LONGWOOD TOWERS

have a range in size of from two to seven rooms.

The type illustrated (three rooms) rents at $100 to $112.50 a month, on yearly lease, unfurnished.

This rate *includes* electricity for cooking.

ALL APARTMENT KITCHENETTES NOW EQUIPPED WITH GENERAL ELECTRIC RANGES AND REFRIGERATORS

LONGWOOD TOWERS *Brookline*

Booklet with rates, upon request. Visit . . . or telephone LONgwood 3200.

RESTAURANT • GARAGE • MAID SERVICE • BARBER • COMMISSARY • BEAUTY SHOP • VALET • GUESTS ROOMS • TERRACED GARDENS • TENNIS • ELECTRIC KITCHENS

Doesn't this appeal to you?

A three-room apartment with large, sunny rooms—noiseless cork tile floors—door length mirrors—and kitchen with full size equipment.

In addition, every service you rightfully expect of a fine hotel is at your call.

Plus, luxurious public rooms, a fine restaurant and the Myles Standish "atmosphere."

Furnished or unfurnished at rentals that have not yet been affected by the scarcity of high-grade apartments.

MYLES STANDISH

BEACON ST. at BAY STATE RD., BOSTON, COM. 4500
Nordblom Management

You will like the Apartment Wing

Hotel Kenmore

Commonwealth Ave. at Kenmore Square BOSTON

Delightful One, Two and Three-room suites, all with the Latest Kitchen Facilities

We know you will enjoy living at The Kenmore

Large, Airy, Sunny Rooms may be had furnished or unfurnished

Priced from $60 up.

Call KENmore 2770

L. E. WITNEY, Manager

All Dining Rooms Air-Conditioned

Hotel Gralyn

20 CHARLESGATE WEST
One Block from Kenmore Sq.
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Beautifully located in Boston's most exclusive location.

2 and 3-room apartments, furnished and unfurnished. Some with kitchenettes and electric refrigeration. Single and double rooms. Kitchenette privileges. No liquor served.

KEN more 3000

Robert K. Johnson, Mgr.

☆ For October 1st Occupancy ☆

3 room suites

Living room, bedroom, dinette, kitchenette and bath. Features that please the fastidious. New sun-deck on roof. Selected tenancy.

THE REGENT

1401 Beacon Street, Brookline
Near Coolidge Corner
Nordblom Management BEA. 3080

APARTMENTS

87 ST. STEPHEN ST.—1-2-3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Rent $35-$80
11-19 PETERBOROUGH ST.—1-2 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Rent $25-$40
821 BEACON ST.—2-3 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath. Rent $40-$45
844 BEACON ST.—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Rent $37.50
163 NORWAY ST.—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Rent $30

Apply to superintendent on premises, or

Chas. E. Cushing
209 Washington Street, Boston
Laf. 7040

HEATED APARTMENTS
1 to 7 Room Suites
$30.50 to $76.00
Slightly more if furnished
Shawmut Realty Trust
24A CLEARWAY ST. TEL. KEN. 0482

Attractive garden court apartments . . . 1 to 5 rooms . . . in Boston's educational center . . . modern elevator building . . . selected tenants

ROOSEVELT
21 FORSYTH ST., IN FENWAY
Nordblom Managed KEN. 6178

FENWAY STREET

Modern suites with unobstructed views across Fenway

90 Fenway—8 large outside rooms, 3 baths, extra toilet.
114 Fenway—5 large outside rooms, reception hall, and bath.
Apply to Superintendent on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAF. 7040

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.
Beautiful cor. house, high location, near Parkway; 1st floor, 5 rms., reception, fireplace, hot water heat, gumwood, tile bath; heated garage; adults. 73 Bussett Rd. Park. 2791-M.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — First floor, 2-family house, 6 rooms, bath, heated; garage; nice locality; near trains; no children; $70. ASP. 0079.

Enjoy LEISURELY LIVING *at the*

HOTEL VENDOME on COMMONWEALTH AVE.

A traditionally fine residential hotel, conveniently located one short block off Copley Square. The VENDOME offers large, airy suites, tastefully furnished—unexcelled for comfortable living. Complete service.

Under the direction of Karl P. Abbott Newton L. Smith, Mgr. COM. 4700

Moderate Priced Restaurant

Suites of 1 and 2 Rooms

Surprisingly Reasonable Rentals

Distinctive APARTMENTS OF 2 AND 3 ROOMS

Now renting from $75 up.
Also
2-3-room kitchen and dinette suites. Moderate rates.

Maid Service, Linens, Electricity, Telephone, and all the hotel conveniences. Excellent Cuisine. Banquet and Private Party Accommodations.

No Intoxicants Served
J. P. Del Monte, Mgr.

HOTEL BUCKMINSTER
KENMORE SQUARE
BOSTON
KEN 4400

474 COMMONWEALTH AVE.

1-2 Room De Luxe Apartments, Fully
Air-Conditioned

Unusually large living rooms, wood-burning fireplaces, all-electric kitchens modern tile bathrooms. Call for appointment.

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Overlooking the Beautiful Charles River Basin Are the Attractive New
1-2-3 Room Apartments

Large living and bedrooms, all electric kitchens, with separate dining rooms, luxurious tile baths, large foyers, ample closets, wood-burning fireplaces. Apply on premises, 9:30-7.

Niles Management, Inc.
44 School St., Boston LAFayette 5616

Oxford Courts

5 Arlington Street
Cambridge, Mass.

Offers you distinctive apartments, artistically decorated.

SELECTED CLIENTELE
REASONABLE RENTALS
Res. Mgr. TRO. 4220

Living Room | Bedroom — **3 Room Suites** — Dinette and Kitchenette

Quiet homes with fine large rooms in an atmosphere of refinement

PELHAM HALL
1284 Beacon St., at Coolidge Corner, Brookline
Nordblom Management BEA. 2430

MONITOR READERS
Inspect These Modern Apartments IN THE FENWAY

1 Room, 1 Room and Alcove, and 2 Room Suites
Complete with bath and kitchenette including free cooking gas and refrigeration.
Rentals from $33 to $55
Restricted tenancy. Adults only.
EVANS and MORIN, Management
131 Park Drive or 1191 Boylston St. Boston COM. 8500

The Ludlow

COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON
An Exclusive Residential Hotel
TWO ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS NOW AVAILABLE
Excellent Cuisine. Fine Service.
MRS. M. N. LOOMIS, Manager
KENmore 6560

BACK BAY SUITES

1-2-3 ROOMS with all modern impts., also semi-professional bldg. adapted for offices or living quarters with switchboard service. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., HEATED APTS.
"We know them all"
NILES MANAGEMENT, Inc. KIR. 1420
LESLIE C. READ, Mgr.

BOSTON, 238 Hemenway St.—3 rooms with alcove, oil heat; rent $50. MR. KONE, Liberty 2500, or supt. on premises

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—2 comfortable rooms, large reception hall, 3 good closets, excellent kitchenette, radio; in well-run apt. house near The Mother Church, COM. 8153, or Box D-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 32 Linnaean St., near Harvard Sq.—2 rooms, kitchenette, tastefully furnished, large desk, filing cabinet; especially suitable for student or faculty couple; $45. Tel. Arlington 0809-M.

FOR SALE OR LEASE

"Holiday House," Cohasset, Mass.
Year round, furnished house, 2 acres, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, powder room, sleeping porch, screened terrace, oil heater, garage; 3 rooms and bath above; beautiful grounds, gardens, ravines; near village; offers comfort, charm, seclusion and beauty. SAMUEL W. GREENE, Jerusalem Road, Tel. Cohasset 0664

FURNITURE FOR SALE

FINE FURNITURE from wealthy estates and interior decorators. New Simmons bedding, studio beds at Great Savings. Contents of homes purchased. Lloyds, 239 East 60th, N. Y. C.

RUGS

RUGS bought, sold, exchanged. Largest used rug dealers in N. E. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston Phone Com. 4043

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16 rue du Mont Blanc Geneva

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's anonymous address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

PATENT ATTORNEYS

P. J. CLEVELAND & CO
(P. J. Cleveland F.C.I.P.A. A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON W. C. 2 ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

TO LET

SWITZERLAND, ZU VERMIETEN
Premises Suitable for Milliner
Haupstrasse, Matten bei Interlaken.
Frau L. Zwahlen-Born.

Europe

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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Jewelry
All kinds of high-class Jewelry made in own Atelier. Diamanté, Real Bohemian Garnets. Watches. *All Repairs promptly and thoroughly executed.*
JOSEF RITTER,
JINDRISSKA 21. TEL. 336-72

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Tel. Øbro 9711 Goods delivered
Fruit and Vegetables
Fresh and preserved

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Boots Mended
Godthaabsvej 17. Telf. Goth. 814y
Moderate Prices. Goods Delivered.

FRANCE

PARIS

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, tel. Anjou 20-67, where a bureau of local
56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Look for the display advertising for France

aux chiffons chics
Mmes. Baumann & Mondon
49 rue des Batignolles
(Metro, Rome-Autobus G)
SILK and WOOLLEN MATERIALS
COUPES DE HAUTE COUTURE

HOLLAND

OOSTERBEEK

OOSTERBEEK HOOG 1, Arnhem: near Arnhem.
PENSION FRISIA
Open all the year round.
Central Heating, running water.
Garden, close to tram and woods
Reasonable terms

THE HAGUE

BLOEMENMAGAZYN
FLOWERSHOP
L. BEKKER
Groot Hertoginnelaan 113 Hoek Valeriusstraat. Tel. 231128, Post Giro 48511

NORWAY

OSLO

BERN. L. MATHISEN, A/S
Karl Johans gate
DEPARTMENT STORE
Everything for the Home

OLAF NORLI
Universitetsgaten 24
Any and all books.
Stationery Telephone 11231

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Myrstedts Matthörna
WELL KNOWN LEADING SWEDISH RETAIL FIRM IN
CARPETS · CURTAINS · TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG

Gillbergs
Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Hamngatan 5a
Only goods of quality

Books—Magazines—Stationery
Biblioteksbokhandeln
Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
MUNZGRABEN 6, 3-6 p. m. daily
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

The Leading Department Store of Berne
Kaiser & Co. A. G. Berne
MARKTGASSE—AMTHAUSGASSE

SPORTS ARTICLES
Prompt and civil attention. Only highest quality goods at lowest prices. Novelties of all kinds.

Knives, Forks and Spoons
(Bestecke)
Wwe. CHRISTENER'S ERBEN
58 Kramgasse

WATCHES
GOLD and SILVERWARE
Large Assortment
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
Zwygart Bern Kramgasse 55
SPITALGASSE 40
First Class Goods
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR

Comestibles
Colonialwaren
GROCERIES
W. WYMANN
69 Kramgasse 69, vis-à-vis Cinéma Capitol.
Advice given on Cooking. Recipes, etc.

An Excellent Firm
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets.
Gebrüder Streuli A.G.
Marktgasse 59 *Founded 1868*

Bernheim Berne 4 Place du Théâtre
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

Gypserei Malerei Autospritzwerk
WALTER GARBANI SÖHNE & CIE
Greyerzstrasse 30 Tel. 22.447
(Painting, Plastering)

Bossart Effingerstr., Bern
CURTAINS, CARPETS, LINOLEUM
INTERIOR DECORATION

All Sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.-G.
BUBENBERGPL. Berne

ZENTRALHEIZUNGEN
SANITÄRE-ANLAGEN
SPENGLER-

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

Linens and Cottons
for Bed, Table and Kitchen
TROUSSEAUX
LEINENWEBEREI LANGENTHAL A. G.
Spitalgasse 4

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum.

Couture de Premier Ordre
High Class Dressmaking
MME. R. SCHEIDEGGER MOSIMANN
RUE de L'HÔPITAL 3 TEL. 28.121

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.-G.
BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.121
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

E. GUGGENBÜHL
Gardening and Flower Shop
Herrengasse 19
Tel. 21.421 Telegr. Blumenzyt

Velozentrale
WWE. ADOLF SCHERZ
Monbijoustrasse 10 Tel. 29.443
Bicycles, Motor-Cycles, Cars
Repairs promptly and efficiently executed.

ALICE GORGÉ
Speciality of Ladies' Underwear
Amthausgasse 12

BIEL

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery se recommande

M. RUETZ
Specialgeschäft
Spitzen und Handarbeitsgarne
43, Centralstrasse. Tel. 52.72
(*Laces, Embroidery Material*)

Stoffe und Konfektion
Magazine Hess
BIEL NIDAUGASSE

BURGDORF

IWAG
Aktiengesellschaft vorm. Alfr. Scheidegger
KOHLEN—HOLZ—BENZIN—HEIZÖLE
Tel. Burgdorf 373. Hs. Zellweger, jun.
(Coal, Wood, etc.)

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Geneva 28.445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

LINGERIE, BONNETERIE
TISSUS FANTAISIE
Grande Maison de Blanc
BUISSON-PAISANT
9, Rue de la Confédération
(WHITE GOODS)

Cooking and Heating by GAS
Bathrooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6 BOULEVARD JAMES FAZY

MAISON TRABOLD
COAL OFFICE
MAZOUT
7 Rue du Vieux College Tel. 48.318

ROBERT CHEVALLIER
20 Rue du Marché, Terraillet
Maroquinerie Articles de Voyages
LEATHER GOODS
BADAN
HAUTES NOUVEAUTÉS
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FÉMININE
Founded 1822
(Drapery Store)
Robes Manteaux — Gentlemen's and Ladies' Tailor
Highly Recommended
Costumes Tailleur

FIANDRINO
COUTURIER
Tel. 47.541 25 Boul. du Pont d'Arve
GENEVA 3 me. (Ascenseur)

TAILLEUR
pour DAMES et MESSIEURS
KNODEL
RUE DE LA CROIX-D'OR, 17, GENÈVE
(Tailor)

INTERLAKEN

When Visiting the
BERNESE OBERLAND, SWITZERLAND
Ask for
Burri's Eating Butter and Burri's Genuine Swiss Gruyère Cheese
Dairy Products F. BURRI Tel. 309

The Leading Grocers of Bernese Oberland
RÄUBER & CO., Ltd.
Interlaken-Grindelwald-Wengen

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE

PRINTING HOUSE
All Kinds of Printing
TH. KOHLER
Madeleine 7 Riponne 4
TEL. 33.571

SALON DE COIFFURE
PERMANENT WAVING
SETTING
DYEING
2 Avenue du Théâtre 2
Armand Garin Tel. 32.341

LUCERNE

Adelheid Rothenfluh
Silks and Velvets
Weinmarkt 5, Luzern. Tel. 21.226

MAISON MOSER
Corsets
Ladies' Underwear
Grendel 23 Tel. 13.48

ST. GALLEN

Alle Arten Stoffe
MATERIALS
A. Boppart
MULTERGASSE 35
Representative: R. Spinas

Modes
A. STEINMANN WEBER
ST. GALLEN NEUGASSE 3
Moderne Feinschuhsohlerei
Shoe Repairs
J. GEREVINI-STORZ
Rorschacherstr./Schwalbenstr. 12
z. Bodan. Tel. 4056

E. Grünenfelder
beim Broderbrunnen
CORSETS
LINGERIE FINE

August Gschwend
Dekorations- und Flachmalerei
Painter
OBERSTRASSE 70

ZURICH

JELMOLI
Zürich, Switzerland
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue
KOWA Girdles give a slimming effect from Fr. 6.80 to Fr. 25.-
Kowä

Frau Koller-Egli
zur Meise, Münsterhof 20
und Bahnhofstrasse 83,
ZÜRICH

Modes de paris
bliss & cie zürich paradeplatz
Elegant Hats

Modes Lydia
L. Motschi, Bahnhofstrasse 71, 1st floor
Tel. 37.562
shows the new AUTUMN HATS

HERRENHÜTE
(Gentlemen's Hats)
Herren Mode Artikel
Umbrellas
bei GRIMM-RECKEWERTH
ZURICH I.
Marktgasse
Ecke Rindermarkt.

Gust. Müller's Erben
POSTSTRASSE 8
MERCERIE - BONNETERIE
(Haberdashery)

F. Willy Schurter
Bahnhofstrasse 61, Zürich 1 Telephon 74.822
Knitted Dresses for Town and Sports Wear, Handknitted Blouses and Jumpers, Scarves—*Latest Styles*

NELLY HEUSSER
DAMENSALON
Steinhausweg 9 Zürich 6
Tram No. 7, Sonneggstrasse Tel. 43.139
(LADIES' HAIRDRESSER)

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

CAPE TOWN (Continued)

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Head Office for South Africa
Commercial Union Buildings
88-90, ST. GEORGE'S ST., CAPE TOWN
ALL CLASSES OF
INSURANCE
TRANSACTED
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

MADAME DU PLESSIS
Ladies' Hair Specialist
DOMINION HOUSE
141, Longmarket St.
Phone 2.5662
Specialises in the Genuine Steam and Oil Permanent Wave.

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes
are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstown to Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

DURBAN

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention—Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving, from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4 Colonial Mutual Buildings (Skyscraper)
330 WEST STREET

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
Battery Charging and Car Electrical Repairs
52 Aliwal Street Phone 22487 and at 22 Albert Street, Johannesburg
Phone 33-1900 Tel. Add. "SMITHBAT"

When Buying Flowers Try
HOWDENS
(Manageress—Miss Molly Mills)
Florists—Nurserymen—Seedsmen
Specialists in Bouquets and Floral Decorations.
Distinctive Quality and Service
PHONE 25321
353 WEST ST. RESIDENCE 46671

Oldfield's
for
Furniture
Carpets
Curtain
Fabrics
Phone 21758 513-515 West Street

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites
209 Pine Street Phone 20521

THE ESTCOURT BUTCHERY
FAMILY BUTCHERS
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed
SPECIALITIES:
Sausages, Polony, Waverley Hams and Bacons, Twin Stream Butter
Stall 12, Borough Market. Phone 20221
Grocers and General Dealers
LOUDON BROS.
Prompt and Personal Service with Quick Delivery
48 Florida Road. Phone 37892

WINTONS
The Men's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all men's apparel. Moderately priced.
376 WEST ST. Phone 2-5289

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

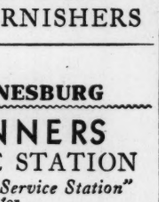
BRENNERS
SERVICE STATION
"The Better Service Station"
for
COMPLETE LUBRICATION
PETROL, OIL, REPAIRS and ACCESSORIES
PEGASUS MOBILOIL
Mobilgas
Mobiloil
Harrison & De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082 P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes Our Speciality
Ask for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List
96 Pritchard St., 62 Kerk St.
37 Loveday St. P. O. Box 6818
"Fanny"

"JUNE"
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
(1. HUTCHESON)
60 Von Brandis St.

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
ANNUITIES and PENSIONS
See LUCIEN FRANCK
Phone 33-8147
c/o Sun Life of Canada, Aegis Bldgs.

ROCOLA
Shirts Trubinised Collars
Smart Patterns
14/6 to 19/6
HAMILTONS
Cor. Pritchard and Joubert Sts.



GREAVES
for
GIFTS
JEWELLERS
HEATH'S BLDGS., PRITCHARD ST.

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

For Quality *For Value*

Cleghorns
CAPE TOWN PORT ELIZABETH
Everything for
LADIES', CHILDREN'S and MEN'S WEAR
ELOFF, KERK and VON BRANDIS STREETS
JOHANNESBURG

Jno. W. Quinn & Co.
LIMITED
BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS and CATERERS
Vans deliver daily to all Suburbs
May we have the pleasure of serving you?
PHONES 22 4911 and 22 4912

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: F. Stolp; G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow.
First Floor. Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
Typewriter Experts and Stationers
Phone 33-7855
New Kempsey Bldgs. 115 Fox Street

ADIE & CO.
Ladies' Outfitters
Specializing in Outsizes
CORNER JEPPE and JOUBERT STS.

PIETERMARITZBURG

CHRISTIE'S
CAFE-DE-LUXE
Specialists in Catering for Weddings, Dances, etc.
Reception Room for Hire
204 CHURCH STREET Phone 2639

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oil, Tyres
195 Commercial Road Phone 3895

PRETORIA

Patents and Trade Marks
MACROBERT & DE VILLIERS
Registered Patent and Trade Mark Agents
United Buildings, Bank St., Pretoria

"KULZ"
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
for Service
Permanent Waving and Blow Waving, etc.
We are stockists for
"Max Factor's" Beauty Preparations
Phone 3213 183 St. Andries Street
Bourke Trust Buildings, Pretoria

R. A. CHARLES, Pty. Ltd.
NEW ARCADE
High Class Footwear
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear
Phone 3188 P. O. Box 60

Trenam & McCraw (Pty.) Ltd.
(W. McCraw, Late Manager Outfitting Department 'Becketts')
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
5% discount for cash and off a/cs paid by 7th of following month.
C/o Koedoe Arcade and Bureau Lane
Pretoria

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

GOULBURN

Macey's
FROCKS
152 Auburn Street
Goulburn, N. S. W.
Australia
Phone: Goulburn 713
Distinctive Smart Quality Value

PARRAMATTA

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

PENRITH

Stock Investments, Ltd.
Real Estate
Stations
Farms, Stock
Regular Weekly Stock Sales
STATION STREET, PENRITH
Tel. Pen. 108

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS, LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

WESTINGHOUSE
Domestic and Commercial Refrigerators
RADIOS
Cleaners, Washing and Ironing Machines, Sewing Machines, etc.
E. F. WILKS & CO., Ltd.
124 Castlereagh Street, Sydney

Poullars
Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
Bedggood Shoes Stocked
Corner Pitt and Market St.
OPPOSITE FARMERS

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
OF LONDON
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
J. W. Anderson, Branch Manager
Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney

OPTICIANS
Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
23/25 Hunter Street, Sydney
E. Gardiner, Optometrist
OPTOMETRISTS

CHRISTINE
Ladies' Hairdresser
Beauty Specialist
136b Liverpool St., Opp. Mark Foys'
M. A. 5241

Max Factor's
COSMETICS
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

Typing, Multigraphing, Duplicating
Quick, Expert Service
MISS BETTY FRENCH
Bull's Chambers, Third Floor
28 Martin Place BW6268

JOHN TOCOVENKO
F.I.O.N.S.W.
OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN
56 PITT ST., SYDNEY B 2652

LITTLE DUTCH INN
Luncheons, Afternoon Teas
Dinners, Light Refreshments
Open 9 a. m. till 11:30 p. m.
MRS. BARBARA WEBB
15 Park Street, opp. Palmer's

ARTHUR H. STOCKS
Tailor
1st Floor, 127 Castlereagh St.
Late Minister's Cutting Academy
LONDON
MA. 3275

For Every Radio Requirement

6 and 8 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Right in the Heart of the City
Phone B. 4146 Mail Orders Filled

MADEMOISELLE CLERC *Exclusive Designer*
Robes et Manteaux
St. James Bldgs. SYDNEY Tel. MA 2597
107-9 Elizabeth St.

Primrose Showroom
93 Elizabeth Street, close to King Street
GLOVES
Hosiery and Lingerie
Children's Wear
PHONE MA 5328 ESTAB. 1888

S. A. SCOTT
Watchmaker and Jeweller
566 GEORGE STREET
4 Doors from Bathurst Street
Specialise in watch and jewellery repairs. Old jewellery remodernised into up-to-date style at moderate cost.

MONTPELLIER
PRIVATE HOTEL
39 Elizabeth Bay Road, Sydney
Proprietress, Mrs. F. M. PAULSEN
PHONE F. 2218

HONEYMAN PRESS
Art and Commercial
PRINTERS
Lyceum House, 214 Pitt St.
Ph.: M. A. 5516

DOBBS BROS. LTD.
House Furnishers Blind Makers
Upholsterers
53-54 THE CORSO and 50 OCEAN BEACH MANLY Telephone YU 1076

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realise the value of his advertising investment.

NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

SYDNEY (Continued)

Miss Levenberg Millinery Salon
Specializing in Large Head Fittings and Renovations
SHOP 21, 3RD PROMENADE
State Shopping Block
Market Street, Sydney Tel. M. 3946

Quality Inn
Soda Fountain Coffee Shop
good food ··· smart service
popular prices
Ray F. Lancaster proprietor
108 King St.

HORDERN BROTHERS
General Drapers and Furnishers
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
Etc.
Where Quality and Low Prices Combine
Pitt and George Streets Sydney

PHONE MJ 4202
Marieanne
(Lilla Scott)
Exclusive Millinery
1st Prom, City House, 164 Pitt St., City
Specializing in Remodeling and Made to Order Millinery

ebe
LOVELINESS PREPARATIONS
The most modern Cosmetics at
50b Darlinghurst Road, Sydney

EDWARD FAY Ltd.
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, George Street opp. Regent, George Street West, Broadway, Newtown and Parramatta.

PALING'S
Australia's Most Famous House for
PLAYER-PIANOS
PIANOS — ORGANS
Supplied on Easy Terms
Ask for Particulars
Efficient Tuning Staff Always Available
Prices Moderate
338 GEORGE ST., SYDNEY

PHONE X 1226 PRIVATE J/4592
A. DEGOTARDI
Member Real Estate Institute
REAL ESTATE and COMMISSION AGENT
Rents Faithfully Collected
124 WILLOUGHBY RD., CROWS NEST
Also WOLLSTONECRAFT RWY. STATION

ANTIQUES
The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

J. B. GOOCH
HAIRDRESSER
PERMANENT WAVING
EUGENE OIL METHOD
All Branches of Hairdressing Service by Skilled Operators
Callaghan House, 333 George Street
SYDNEY
Estab. 55 Years Phone MA 5583

LUCELLE FELTON
Millinery Salon
161 KING STREET
Between Elizabeth and Castlereagh Sts.
RENOVATIONS A SPECIALTY
Phone M. A. 2442

Hillcrest Laundry Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household Specialist in Dress Shirts.
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone P 1502

Builder and Contractor
ALEXANDER SPEERS
McLachlan Ave., Rushcutters Bay, Sydney
Churches, Factories, Warehouses and Homes Built in City or Country
Renovations and Small Jobs of All Descriptions Attended To
Telephone F. L. 4951—U W. 9447

G. H. MARTIN & CO.
Organ Specialists
We devote our main energies to the handling of reliable organs
114-116 Castlereagh St., Sydney
M. A. 2759

SAN REMO
REFINED GUEST HOUSE
34 Murdoch Street, Cremorne, N. S. W.
Hot water service.
Direct Communication to Manly and Balmoral Beaches
Handy to City and local Christian Science church.
Phone X. 3544

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 GEORGE ST., opp. Margaret St.
SYDNEY

TREV'S
(A. TREVENA)
416 VICTORIA AVENUE
CHATSWOOD
Berlei *Prestige and*
Corsets and *Holeproof*
Brassieres *Hosiery*
Ladder Proof Lingerie
General Drapery

SYDNEY—Broken Hill

FRED N. KIDMAN
AUCTIONEER, VALUATOR and GENERAL AGENT
Broken Hill, N. S. W., Australia

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

FINNEYS
Invite You!
TO "CHARGE IT"
Finney's invite you to open a monthly charge account—a convenience every person of responsibility may use to great advantage. Call or write to our Credit Manager, Third Floor, who will be very pleased to establish your account.
To FINNEY ISLES & CO. Ltd.
Box 143B G.P.O. Brisbane
I hereby make application for an account in my name under your Company's recognized terms, viz.: Payment Thirty days from date of statement.
Name in Full.....
Address.....
FINNEY ISLES & CO LTD

CARMEN - JOYCE
BEAUTY STUDIOS
Specialists in Permanent Waving
FACIAL WORK BY OUR LONDON EXPERT
MAX FACTOR'S COSMETICS
No. 1—Roof Garden, Heindorff House, Queen Street.....Phone B. 4870
No. 2—153 Queen Street. . Phone B. 4870
No. 3—Q. N. Bank Buildings (opp. Woolworths) Valley. Phone B. 9535
Personal Attention in All Cases
Business girls—special arrangements.

Overells
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS (PTY.) LTD.
The Valley - BRISBANE
Visit Our Cafe for Luncheons, Afternoon Teas—Special Home-Made Cakes

"DRUMBORISK"
High Class Guest House
293 Vulture Street, East, South Brisbane
Queensland
Overlooking Brisbane River
Tourists or Permanents
Tariff moderate, all conveniences, garages. Ph. J2847 MRS. CARLETON. *Proprietress*

PRYCE & READ
DRESSMAKERS AND MILLINERS
Satisfaction guaranteed
Own materials made up
RENOVATIONS
173 ADELAIDE STREET
Near Edward Street

G. J. GRICE LTD.
90-92 QUEEN STREET, BRISBANE
Piano, Radio and Music Warehouse
Gramaphones, Rolls, Records
Sheet Music All Musical Supplies

GLADYS FROST
Concert Pianist
TEACHES PIANOFORTE SINGING - HARMONY
Can Assist You to Choose Your Piano
Treasury Chambers, George St.
BRISBANE
Tel. B5863 Residence F9293

VICTORIA

GEELONG

RIVERSIDE DAIRY
PURITY & PROMPTNESS
PHONE 2379
H. A. TOMKINS
ROSLYN RD. BELMONT-GEELONG

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
445 St. Kilda Road
Telephone Windsor 6587
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section

BOOK LOVERS'
Book Shop and Library
239 Collins St., Melbourne F.2261

MAY BARNETT
(Late of Ball & Welch Ltd.)
GLOVES HOSIERY
LINGERIE HANDKERCHIEFS
Manchester Unity Arcade
Collins St. F1887

Watchmaker and Jeweller
V. BOLDNER
Diamond Rings, Wristlet Watches, Trophies, Electroplate, Cutlery
All Repairs. Old Gold Bought.
McEWAN HOUSE, THIRD FLOOR
343 Lt. Collins St. Phones F-5371, L2933

CARPET CLEANING
Shampooing, Repairing, General Cleaning
G. C. Singleton & Co.
MELB. F5619 SYD. B3788

MERLE'S
FOR GIFTS GIFTS GIFTS
HOWEY COURT
234 Collins St.
Melbourne
Tel. F4460

B. C. HANDBY
(Late of Buckley & Nunn)
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
High Grade Tailoring
THE STRAND BUILDING
64 Elizabeth St. C1 Cent. 7428

The Strand
Furniture Warehouse Pty. Ltd.
276-278 Chapel Street Win. 4419
PRAHRAN, S. 1

"KELVIN BRAE" Guest House
Superior Accommodation
Beautifully Situated Sewered Electric Light
Poultry, Cream Moderate Tariff
Misses P. & D. Gebbie Belgrave 107
Kalulu Road, Belgrave

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

INCLEY
for the Latest Models in
GOWNS, HATS
WRAPS
SPORTSWEAR
PHONE CENTRAL 1066
183-187 COLLINS ST.

TEAS, DINNERS LUNCHEONS
Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances
The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight—Sundays till 9:30
COLLINS ST. Opposite Town Hall
Tels. F 5969 and F 5541

Thomas Harrison
IMPORTER and CREATOR OF MODEL HATS
3rd Floor Chartres House
163 COLLINS STREET

TAYLOR & SON
PRINTERS and Carton Manufacturers
All Classes of General Printing
Color Work a Specialty
MANTON LANE
Off 567 Lit. Lonsdale Street
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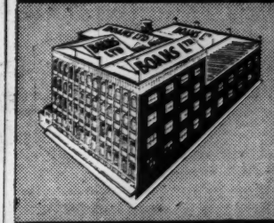

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COMFORT the poor, protect and shelter the weak, and with all thy might right that which is wrong.
—ALFRED THE GREAT

Daily Features

FEW people are wise enough to prefer the criticism which aids them to the commendation which betrays them.—LA ROCHEFOUCAULD.

Monitor Movie Guide

William Powell a Charming Hobo in 'My Man Godfrey'

Gail Patrick, Alice Brady, Carole Lombard and William Powell in "My Man Godfrey"

Anthony Adverse (Warner) — Romanticizes Hervey Allen's 1200-page historical romance, which has been cut by about a third to make Warner Brothers' first spectacle of the season. Fredric March, an uncertain Anthony, is assisted by a strong cast which includes Edmund Gwenn, Claude Rains, Pedro de Cordoba, Gale Sondergaard, George E. Stone, Donald Woods, Anita Louise. Musical accompaniment by Erich Wolfgang Korngold. *Adults.*

Gentleman From Louisiana (Republic)—Eddie Quillan rides engagingly through the usual plot situations of this race track yarn which is lifted slightly above program melodrama class by good acting and Irving Pichel's direction. Charles "Chic" Sale, Charlotte Henry, Marjorie Gateson, John Miljan. *Family.*

Ghost Patrol (Puritan)—The movie G-men, having worn out their first-run welcome in drawing-room melodrama, are now invading the westerns. This time Tim McCoy rides down some desert air raiders with the aid of his trusty steed and saves Claudia Dell—but not the film—into the bargain. *Adults.*

Gorgeous Hussy (Metro) — Joan Crawford, in crinolines, moves airily against a background of 1825 history peopled by several innocuous statesmen of the day, in a devitalized romance about "Pothouse Peg," famous thorn in the social side of Jackson's first cabinet. Well-written screen play, handsomely photographed. Beulah Bondi, Lionel Barrymore, Franchot Tone, Melvyn Douglas, Alison Skipworth, James Stewart. *Family.*

It Couldn't Have Happened (Invincible) — Hectic and unfortunate comedy thriller which inevitably forces one to ask: "Well, why did it?" Receives its only distinction from the expert performances of Inez Courtney and Jack La Rue. Reginald Denny, Evelyn Brent. *Adults only.*

My Man Godfrey (Universal)—Hollywood gets the sillies under the adept guidance of Gregory La Cava working with characteristic material from Morrie Ryskind and Eric Hatch, and the result is an entertaining satirical farce. A "forgotten man" (William Powell) saves several socialites from their own ineptness and wins gratitude, and the daughter of the house. Carole Lombard, Alice Brady, Eugene Pallette, Mischa Auer, Gail Patrick. Occasional Deeds-like philosophy. *Family.*

Romeo and Juliet (Metro)—Film transcription of Shakespeare's tragedy, beautifully mounted, and acted and directed with care. Norma Shearer (at her best), Leslie Howard, John Barrymore, Edna May Oliver, Basil Rathbone, C. Aubrey Smith, Andy Devine, Ralph Forbes, Reginald Denny. *Family.*

Stage Struck (Warner)—Faces familiar in previous Warner Brothers' "backstage" musical spectacles do not make this the same familiar spectacle. It's well below par, with Dick Powell, Joan Blondell, Warren William, Frank McHugh and Jeanne Madden—due to no apparent fault of their own—in the cinematic rough most of the time. *Family.*

Swing Time (RKO)—Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire are still swinging up new box office records with their latest song and dance act. Aiding measurably by their deft comedianship are Helen Broderick and Victor Moore. Eric Blore, Betty Furness, Georges Metaxa. *Family.*

Three Married Men (Paramount)—The stock situations cupboard was pretty well bare when they finished this one about a young married couple whose families have a feud. Nevertheless, it has some funny moments, due to Lynne Overman, William Frawley and Roscoe Karns. Mary Brian, George Barbier, Donald Meek. *Adults.*

Two in a Crowd (Universal)—Light program comedy romance featuring Joel McCrea, Joan Bennett and a versatile race horse. A series of impossible situations begins when a young man and woman each find half of a $1000 bill and ends when the horse saves the day. Alfred Green directs with a light touch. Elisha Cook Jr., Alison Skipworth, Reginald Denny, Henry Armetta, Andy Clyde, Nat Pendleton, Donald Meek. *Family.*

Pictures of Lasting Interest—*"San Francisco"* (*adults only*), *"To Mary—With Love," "The Texas Rangers," "Rhythm on the Range," "The General Died at Dawn"* (*adults only*), *"The Green Pastures," "The Great Ziegfeld," "Girls' Dormitory," "Mary of Scotland," "The Poor Little Rich Girl," "Poppy," "The King Steps Out," "Show Boat," "Things to Come."*

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Filling a Vacancy

Question: Our bylaws provide for election of directors by a majority vote; and also that "the board of directors shall have power to fill any vacancies . . . by calling upon the candidate director next in favor by ballot at the general election."

Due to several resignations, a member who was not present at the election, but because of the number of ballots received, was appointed to the board. Afterward it was clamed that this board was illegal: first, because this member was not present at the election; second, because the board was formed without letting the other members of the society know that the board they elected at the general election was not functioning.

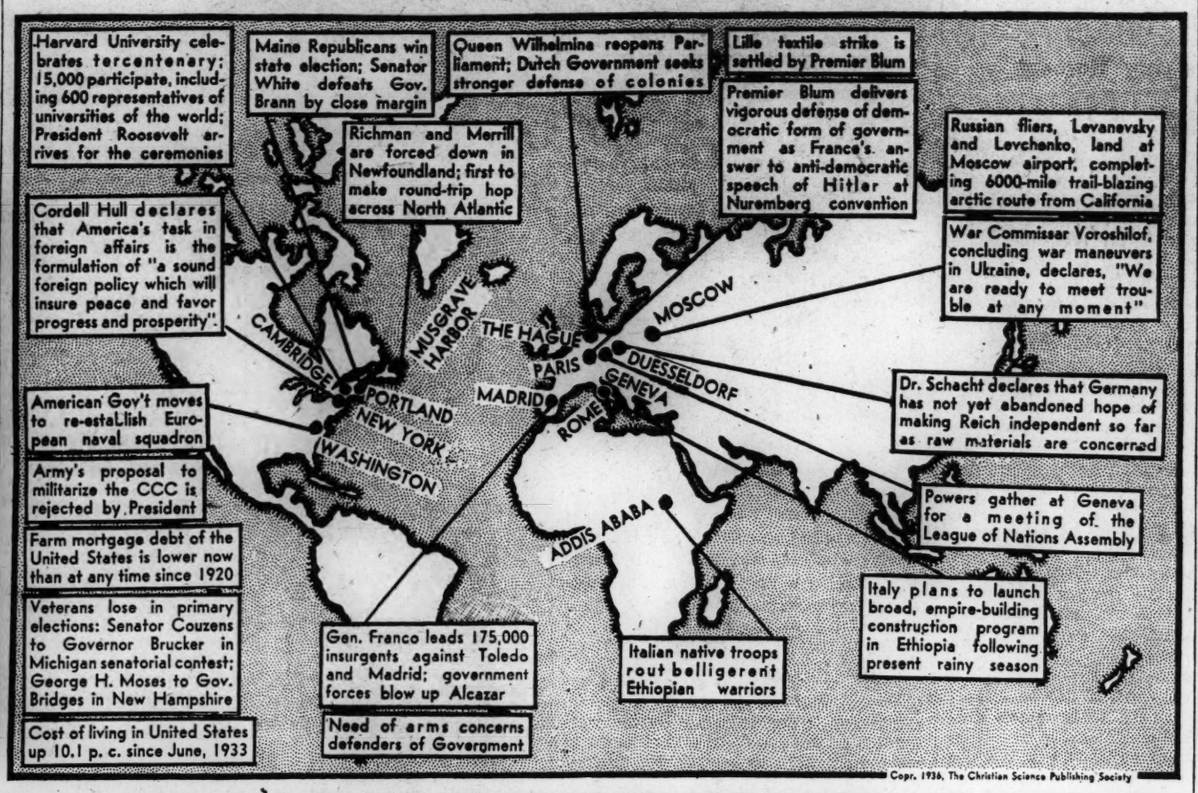
Was this contention sound?

Answer: Under the bylaws, the board was legal. An officer need not be present at the meeting at which he is elected. Also, the power to fill vacancies is given to the board without qualification except to choose the one receiving the next largest number of votes at the election.

Use for Both

THE shrewd business man employs optimists to get results and pessimists to figure them up.—*Lorimer.*

World News of the Week at a Glance


Harvard University celebrates tercentenary; 15,000 participate, including 600 representatives of universities of the world; President Roosevelt arrives for the ceremonies
Maine Republicans win state election; Senator White defeats Gov. Brann by close margin
Queen Wilhelmine reopens Parliament; Dutch Government seeks stronger defense of colonies
Lille textile strike is settled by Premier Blum
Premier Blum delivers vigorous defense of democratic form of government as France's answer to anti-democratic speech of Hitler at Nuremberg convention
Russian fliers, Levanevsky and Levchenko, land at Moscow airport, completing 6000-mile trail-blazing arctic route from California
Richman and Merrill are forced down in Newfoundland; first to make round-trip hop across North Atlantic
Cordell Hull declares that America's task in foreign affairs is the formulation of "a sound foreign policy which will insure peace and favor progress and prosperity".
War Commissar Voroshilof, concluding war maneuvers in Ukraine, declares, "We are ready to meet trouble at any moment"
MUSGRAVE HARBOR
CAMBRIDGE
PORTLAND
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
THE HAGUE
PARIS
MADRID
ROME
GENEVA
DUESSELDORF
MOSCOW
ADDIS ABABA
Dr. Schacht declares that Germany has not yet abandoned hope of making Reich independent so far as raw materials are concerned
American Gov't moves to re-establish European naval squadron
Army's proposal to militarize the CCC is rejected by President
Farm mortgage debt of the United States is lower now than at any time since 1920
Veterans lose in primary elections: Senator Couzens to Governor Brucker in Michigan senatorial contest; George H. Moses to Gov. Bridges in New Hampshire
Cost of living in United States up 10.1 p. c. since June, 1933
Gen. Franco leads 175,000 insurgents against Toledo and Madrid; government forces blow up Alcazar
Need of arms concerns defenders of Govergment
Italian native troops rout belligerent Ethiopian warriors
Powers gather at Geneva for a meeting of the League of Nations Assembly
Italy plans to launch broad, empire-building construction program in Ethiopia following present rainy season

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Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Vegetable Hop

THIS game is fun for either outdoors or indoors—if played on a lawn there would be, of course, more room.

Here and there scatter vegetables of every kind, from small onions to pumpkins. The object of the game is that the one who gathers the most vegetables without benefit of basket, and in the allotted time, gets a prize. (One of the vegetables—an onion—is a good prize!) However, each player should hop around on one foot. If anyone puts his other foot down, he must drop such vegetables as he has gathered, and begin over again.

When all the vegetables have been gathered, the scores are counted. The small vegetables count five points, and the larger ones ten, while the very large ones count twenty-five. This game creates much merriment and is a good one to get guests started.—Dorothy E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

In Lighter Vein

Restful Community

Visitor: "You don't mean to tell me that you have lived in this out-of-the-way place for over 30 years?"

Inhabitant: "I 'ave."

Visitor: "But, really, I cannot see what you can find to keep you busy."

Inhabitant: "Neither can I—that's why I like it."—*Montreal Star.*

All Right to Drive/

"I hear you are letting your little boy drive your car."

"Yes; he's still too young to be trusted as a pedestrian."—*Grit.*

Necessary Even Then

"A prehistoric tooth, 11 feet long, has been unearthed in Siberia."

"Huh, that puts the six-deck sandwich at an earlier date than we had dreamed of!"

Wooing in French

"Martha, if I should ask you in French if I might announce our engagement, what would you say?"

Hastily mustering her scanty knowledge of French, the girl exclaimed, "Billet doux."

And he did.

Make It Yourself

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

New Stoves for Old

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.

A WOMAN living in moderate circumstances in a large city decided that the time had come when she could afford to purchase a new gas range.

She, accordingly, bought the stove from one of the largest furniture stores in town; and on being asked if she would turn in her old range and receive credit, she replied that she planned to give it to a family who had lost heavily in a flood disaster, and were without an adequate kitchen stove.

When the owners of the furniture store heard of her intention to share with her less fortunate neighbors, they promptly said, "If you are willing to take that loss in order to help those in trouble, we are willing to give our time and truck to deliver the stove for you." So after the new stove was delivered, the old range was taken to the new owners, by the employees of the furniture store. And not only that—it was set up and installed free of charge.

Opposition

A CERTAIN amount of opposition is a great help to a man. Kites rise against the wind. Even a head wind is better than none. No man ever worked his passage in a dead calm. Let no man, therefore, wax pale because of opposition.—*Anon.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Absolute—The accent is on the first syllable, and the *u* is long.

Assiduous—*A-sid'-u-us* (*a* as in *account*, *i* short, first *u* as in *unite*, second clipped-short as in *circus*).

The assiduous worker is one who literally sits close to his work; for the word comes to us from the Latin roots *ad*, "to, near," and *sedere*, "to sit," *assiduus* having been used in the sense of "sitting down to, applying closely to." The person who works assiduously, perseveres with diligence.

Note that an industrious man may work quite as hard as an assiduous one, but he may shift from one employment to another. The assiduous man does not leave his task until it is finished.

Bring (Jer. 30:3, 18) — Used by translators of the King James Version in rendering the primitive Hebrew root *shuwb*, "to turn back," but commonly used in the sense of "recompense, recover, reverse, reward, refresh." In translating verse 3, both Fenton and Moffatt use "restore" ("I will restore the fortune of my people of Israel and Judah. . . ."—Moffatt).

Cessation—*Seh-say'-shun* (*e* short, *a* long, *u* clipped-short).

The Latin *cessatio* meant "a ceasing, discontinuance," from *cedere*, "to yield." "Cessation," then, suggests a leaving off, a stopping of itself—things cease of themselves.

Efface—Sound the word with short *e*, *eh-fase'* (long *a*).

This word came to us through the French *effacer*, "to erase a face or appearance," from a combination of the Latin *ex*, "out," and *facies*, "the face." If we efface anything, we cause it to disappear; we rub it out or wipe it out; we destroy it so that it not only leaves no trace, but does not reappear.

Jerusalem—The first *e* is as in create, and the second is short, *Je-roo'-sa-lem*. Avoid *Juh-roos'-lum*.

Parched—One syllable.

Perfect—As a verb, this word is sounded with accent preferably on the second syllable; as an adjective it is, of course, stressed on the first syllable.

Quackery—*Kwak'-er-y* (*a* short, *e* as in *maker*).

This word is used to describe the acts, arts, or pretensions of a quack. What, then, is a "quack"? Webster's offers the following definition: "a boastful pretender to medical skill . . . one who professes skill or knowledge in any matter of which he knows little or nothing; a charlatan."

In tracing our word we find "quacksalver," which was early incorporated into English from the Dutch *kwakzalven*, "to quack or boast" (probably in imitation of the sound of a duck—hence, "to chatter"). Perhaps many readers will recall the itinerant patent-medicine man, who, through ridiculous prating, loud pretensions, and ballyhoo, earned the name of "quack doctor." Here was quackery; but it is only just to say that his practices were as severely deprecated by physicians as by others.

Refute—*Re-fute'* (*e* as in create, *u* long).

The Latin *refutare* was used in the sense of "to repel, repress, rebut"; and our word means "to overthrow, disprove, or silence by reason, evidence, or proof." The original meaning of the Latin verb was "to pour back"; so, in refuting an unjust charge, we cause it to be returned to the nothingness whence it seemed to come.

Status—Long *a*.

Wholly—*Hole'-ly*, as distinguished from "holy" (*ho'-ly*).

Daily Anecdote

Better Than Fumbling

EVIDENTLY Henry Clay was a gallant of no mean abilities. Coming upon a lady whose name he just could not remember, he hoped for the best. But his hopes were soon blasted.

"You do not remember my name, Mr. Clay?" cooed the fair one.

"No," was the prompt reply, "for when we last met I was sure your beauty and accomplishments would very soon compel you to change it."

Whether this was so or not was not revealed.

For the Scrapbook

Testing Times

It is amid great perils we see brave hearts.—*Regnard.*

A Child Shall Lead Them

Childhood often holds a truth in its feeble fingers which the grasp of manhood cannot retain, and which it is the pride of utmost age to recover.—*Ruskin.*

Three Types

The man who has vision and no task is a Dreamer. The man who has a task and no vision is a Drudge. The man who has a task and a vision is a Hero.—*Dr. Pool.*

Do Well

Gradually we must learn . . . that to do well and suffer for it, instead of returning evil for evil, and railing for railing, is to show forth the spirit of Christ, and to enter into the joy of our Lord.—*Charles Kingsley.*

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Gloves

"GLOVES Made to Order to Match Your Costume" was the advertisement that appeared in our local newspaper. I inquired and discovered that a young girl, experienced in sewing, was

making gloves to match one's costume. It was necessary to bring her the material and she charged but 50 cents per pair to make them.

She made them to one's size, of course, and had made some very good-looking gloves in cotton and silk (a pair made of printed blue and white figured silk were especially attractive). She could cut and sew the gloves very quickly. She was kept busy with this work and was earning extra dollars.—Dorothy M., Collingswood, N. J.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

SATURDAY brings the more difficult type of cryptogram, although some readers claim they find them easier. How about it? As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another:

YTOJ-EXSI NYJIXDSWRMTH RSWHYTHJ NJIYJIHJ, "IXE TN YMJ YTOJ CXS WVV DXXQ OJI YX HXOJ YX YMJ WTQ XO YMJTS RWSYA," XIHJ WDWTI GJHXOJN RXVTYTHWV NVXD-WI.

2. Letter Changing

THE usual run of letter-changing problems were apparently too easy for an Arlington, Mass., reader who suggests starting off with the word MULE, and in the usual manner, changing it into the names of a number of other creatures, each of which contains four letters. As an example, he changes MULE to LAMB in five moves; Mule, Male, Mane, Lane, Lame, Lamb. In this same way this reader has managed to list 30 different animals, all changed from the original mule, some in one move, as Mule to Mole, and others in seven or eight moves. Can anyone better this list of 30 animals? Answers will be withheld awaiting solutions from readers.

3. How Far?

THIS is shared by an Ottawa, Ontario, reader: "An airplane travels 30 miles due South from the North Pole, and then travels 40 miles due West. How far is it from the Pole at the end of its journey?

4. Tongue Twister

A HOT SPRINGS, Arkansas, reader suggests trying to repeat the following sentence rapidly four times: "She wistfully wishes a wrist watch."

5. Rebus Sentence

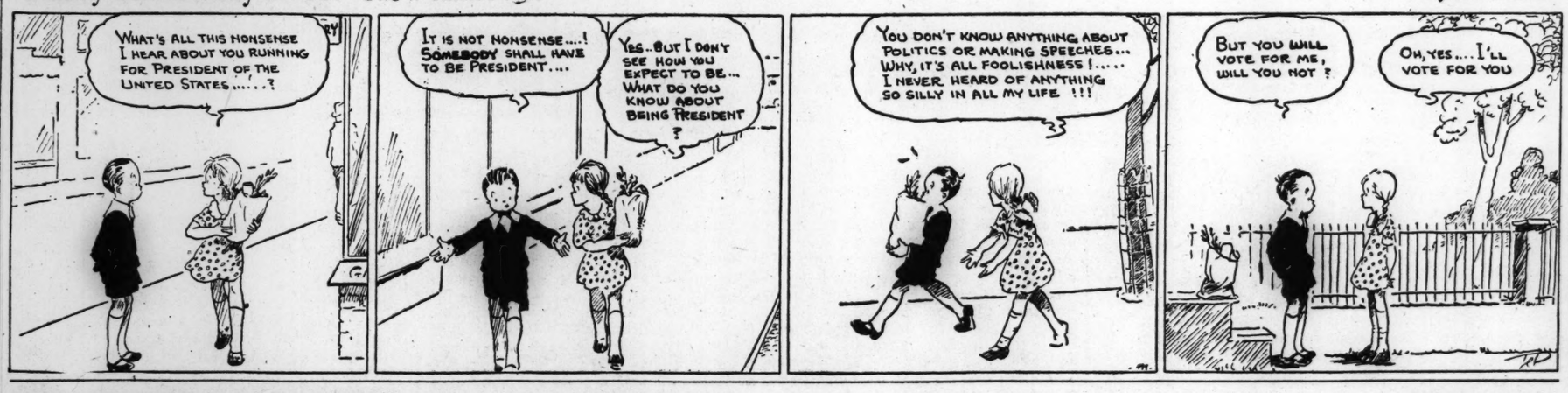
A LEXINGTON, Mass., reader shares today's Rebus Sentence. This sentence contains 11 words made up of 2, 3, 7, 6, 7, 3, 6, 4, 4, 2, and 4 letters, respectively. Study the make-up of the rebus, and see if you can discover this sentence.

Couple
C (Edward VIII) kId kId

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Women's Vote*

By LE PELLEY


WHAT'S ALL THIS NONSENSE I HEAR ABOUT YOU RUNNING FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.....?
IT IS NOT NONSENSE....! SOMEBODY SHALL HAVE TO BE PRESIDENT....
YES..BUT I DON'T SEE HOW YOU EXPECT TO BE... WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT BEING PRESIDENT ?
YOU DON'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT POLITICS OR MAKING SPEECHES... WHY, IT'S ALL FOOLISHNESS !..... I NEVER HEARD OF ANYTHING SO SILLY IN ALL MY LIFE !!!
BUT YOU WILL VOTE FOR ME, WILL YOU NOT ?
OH, YES.... I'LL VOTE FOR YOU

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Skipper of the Nancy Jane*

By THE HAGERS

"AS SKIPPER OF THE NANCY JANE I SAILED UP FROM THE SPANISH MAIN,
AND SENT THE BO'SUN WITH MY CHEST." "NOW, UNCLE BILL, STAY—BE MY GUEST.
AND WHILE YOU'RE TALKING OF THE SEA WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO EAT?" SAID HE,
"WELL, MATEY, SINCE YOU'VE ASKED, I'LL QUACK, FOR BREAKFAST I PREFER HARDTACK."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Ye Shall Know the Truth—"

THE sincerest praise of truth is the consecrated pursuit of it. Celebrating three hundred years of such pursuit, Harvard honors itself and pays tribute to truth not by displays of learning but by sitting at the feet of distinguished scholars gathered from the four corners of the earth. The congress of learning just closed in Cambridge, even aside from its marking of Harvard's tercentenary, may easily prove one of the most important events of the year.

At a time when so many men are hating or hiding the truth, this keenness to love it and share it is heartening indeed. When parties, races and nations are attempting to limit eternal verities to their own narrow concepts we find the universality of truth exemplified here both in the scholars and the range of subjects examined. And while in democracies men are tending to measure truth by the shouting and in dictatorships by the shooting, the savants gathered at Cambridge quietly rest the proof of their theories on the test of free controversy and practical application.

Veritas is Harvard's motto, and appropriately the distinguished scholars representing half a thousand colleges, the public dignitaries and the alumni come together for the tercentenary, made free and fearless search for truth the keynote of the celebrations. The words of President Conant about the one essential condition for the development of a national culture are typical of the attitude:

> This is absolute freedom of discussion, absolutely unmolested inquiry. We must have a spirit of tolerance which allows the expression of all opinions, however heretical they may appear. . . . The origin of the Constitution, for example, the functioning of the three branches of the Federal Government, the forces of modern capitalism, must be dissected as fearlessly as the geologist examines the origin of the rocks. On this point there can be no compromise; we are either afraid of heresy or we are not.

The most learned scholar would be the last to claim a complete answer to Pilate's question, but they surely have taken one of the great steps toward finding what truth is when they adopt this attitude of following wherever it may lead, instead of trying to cage it in their own petty prejudices or personal purposes. This teachableness (is that why great scholars often remind us of children?) gives them something of the freedom Jesus saw when he said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

When any human mind is willing to let two and two make four it has begun to throw off shackles. Yet it will never be truly free until it looks beyond itself and its own earthbound ploddings for truth. All honor to reason and research. But while they often gain the highroad only after exploring every bypath, the poet flies past on the wings of inspiration. Or while they labor to unwrap husks to get at the core of truth, the prophet cleaves through with the sword of revelation.

Why is this? Because truth is not to be found in materiality. Men may use material symbols to express it. But truth is of the spirit. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, linked Spirit and Truth as synonyms for God. How free and freeing becomes the search for *Veritas* once that concept is accepted! And like the scholars' concepts, it welcomes the test of proof.

Bunbury Harris Parensell

SOME authors are able to originate characters by writing well. Charlotte Brontë, however, apparently belongs to the smaller and much more select group of writers who can originate characters by writing badly. Such is the discovery that has followed upon researches into the lives and careers of the Brontë sisters undertaken by an American biographer, Miss Virginia Moore, to whose work a most significant postscript has been added in London.

Penciled in Charlotte's handwriting on the manuscript of Emily Brontë's celebrated poem, "Last Words," Miss Moore has discovered the name "Louis Parensell." Obviously (as it seemed) this Parensell must have been the hero of some early romance in Emily's life. Plainly he was a Frenchman, and one can easily conjure up the sort of man he must have been. Probably a dilletante in the arts, with a walking cane and drooping moustaches, elegant and somewhat languid, just the kind of person calculated to arouse the protective devotion of an energetic and active woman like Emily Brontë.

But, alas, this intriguing and romantic Frenchman never existed. As soon as Miss Moore's discovery was announced in England, an inquiring observer examined Emily's manuscript, and found that what Charlotte had actually written, though almost illegibly, was not a man's name, but an alternative title for the poem, "Love's Farewell." Thus does Parensell join the company of the Bunburys and Mrs. Harrises, famous characters of Wilde and Dickens who never existed.

Embarrassing Moment

WITTY observers of the big powers' kid-glove resistance to Il Duce's aggression against an African member-state used to remark that it evidently was up to Ethiopia to beat the Italians and save the League of Nations. But in quite serious line with that facetious aside seems the plan of leading League powers to bar Ethiopians from the Assembly. Ethiopia, having failed the League, must pay the penalty.

The burlesque is producing more than laughter, and less than applause. Though expectations of its accomplishing anything positive are not high, a revolt by smaller powers is already under way, according to dispatches from Geneva.

Perhaps the solution to end a chapter of League embarrassment was not original enough. It was a method hinted at for many weeks. Since an effective government of Ethiopia no longer existed, the argument ran, that government could not be represented in the League gathering. The "realism" of this attitude was made somewhat fantastic, moreover, by the announcement that the League is not prepared to recognize Italian conquest in Ethiopia. In attempting to tiptoe out of one impasse, League leadership has stumbled into another one: The Ethiopians lose their seats because they lost a war against Italy, which, however, the Italians cannot be admitted to have won.

Surely something more like reason must rescue the League from such legalistic sophistry before long if it is to be rescued at all. The French Government under Premier Blum appreciates this fact, if one is to judge by the increased energy it is showing in pushing League reform. Revisions as suggested by M. Blum would provide for speeding up League procedure and would emphasize regional pacts of mutual assistance, progressive disarmament, peace "indivisible" and non-intervention as a policy for future French diplomatic action.

This is a beginning for that new beginning which it now seems the League must make. The past holds little hope, and difficult as must be the etiquette of penalizing a member for having been wronged, the embarrassment must be faced. Ethiopia may be just a memory, but until repetition of such a pathetic comedy as is now ending is made impossible, those historic words of Haile Selassie will echo an insistent warning to the smaller powers: "What answer shall I take back to my people, whom you have promised to defend?" No wonder the League wants to get on with the job of reform!

Private Charity

MOBILIZATION for human needs, they call it. And it takes place every year throughout the United States with a send-off in Washington, a headquarters in New York and a community chest in each of more than 400 cities.

Addresses both of President Roosevelt and of Gerard Swope, conference chairman, convey an expectation that with rising prosperity the contributions of individuals and companies to private charities during the coming year will be substantially increased. Implicit in the thought of many is a hope that greater voluntary giving may reduce the volume of relief necessary from governmental agencies.

Yet it is well to face the facts about that aspect of the subject. Social service experts declare that even before the depression more than 70 per cent of the care of the destitute in America was provided not by private but by municipal or other public agencies depending on taxes.

That minimum subsistence contemplated in the sentiment, "No one must starve," is a responsibility to be borne by the whole community, not merely by the generous. By no stretch of imagination could the $70,000,000 or $80,000,000 raised annually by community chests be expanded to provide the hundreds of millions of dollars that have been needed for unemployment relief. The taxpayer's hope, and he certainly is entitled to it now, lies not in shifting the burden back to voluntary responsibility but in reduction of the total load, which should come about fairly rapidly.

The work of private charities now is seen to begin where public relief—the meeting of bare economic needs—leaves off. The value of institutions included in the community chests, such as family welfare societies, settlement houses, the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., the Salvation Army, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, homes for orphans and the aged, hospitals, vocational training centers, playgrounds and so forth, can hardly be overstated. The greatest value of these activities lies in the fact that they reach beyond mere subsistence relief and deal with education, inspiration, counsel and guidance.

Thus there are legitimate places both for public and for private philanthropy side by side. There is, further, a place for more of a simple, old-fashioned kind of liberality in which the contact between the giver and the beneficiary is direct and not through any intermediary. Especially is there a place for that kind of charity which will help people to help themselves. A mutual gain in human sympathy, insight and appreciation goes with such well doing, the value of which should not be allowed to disappear.

The Court as Safeguard

Book News of the Day

POSTHUMOUSLY there comes from the pen of James M. Beck, once member of Congress and a Solicitor General of the United States, a volume rich in counsel and admonition. Its title is NEITHER PURSE NOR SWORD, OR THE MENACE TO THE CONSTITUTION (Macmillan, New York, $2). As collaborator and later as sponsor, Merle Thorpe, editor of the Nation's Business, edited and completed Mr. Beck's original draft. Through all the pages one traces the virility and forceful arguments of the author. He convincingly argues from premise to conclusion, after the manner of an advocate who has no doubt of the correctness of his position.

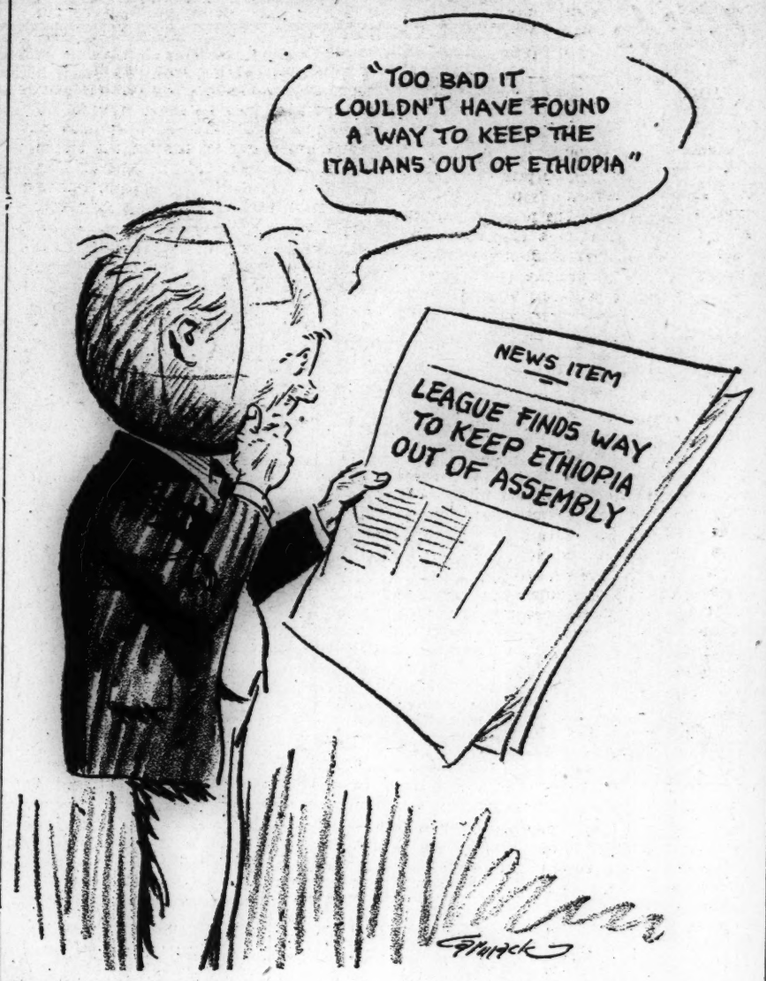
The book is valuable at the moment because of its authoritative defense of the Constitution, its soundness as a basis of democratic government, and the convincing emphasis laid upon the necessity of preserving it and defending it. Those who would reassure themselves of the invulnerability of the Bill of Rights are reminded of the words of Alexander Hamilton, who said of the Supreme Court that it has neither purse nor sword. He observed that its authority is purely moral and is circumscribed by the willingness of the people to accept and follow its decisions as a guide for governmental action.

The Court thus must be regarded as an interpreter of the Constitution and of legislative enactments. It neither makes the laws nor proposes amendments to the Constitution.

What chiefly concerned and interested Mr. Beck, apparently, was the trend, politically, recently so generally observable in his own country. Mr. Thorpe, in his comments upon the author's objective, observes that while Mr. Beck's veneration for the fundamentals embodied in the Constitution was great, it was not due to the fact that these were incorporated in that historic charter, but that they were essential to enlightened and successful government, and that they accounted, in great measure, for the amazing progress the nation has made.

Probably Mr. Beck would have disclaimed, at any time during his active career, the title of "statesrighter." He believed in the wisdom and efficacy of centralized authority. And yet it is pointed out that he looked with apprehension upon the growing strain put upon this co-ordinated structure by "a political leadership ready to barter the national birthright for momentary escape from difficulties magnified by the distorted perspective of depression." The menace, as he saw it, is what many deem the unwarranted exercise of authority by the federal government. F. L. P.

Belated Efficiency


"TOO BAD IT COULDN'T HAVE FOUND A WAY TO KEEP THE ITALIANS OUT OF ETHIOPIA"
NEWS ITEM
LEAGUE FINDS WAY TO KEEP ETHIOPIA OUT OF ASSEMBLY

After the Presidency—What Next?

American Politicana

WHAT to do with ex-presidents of the United States has been somewhat of a problem for many years, but nothing definite has been done toward solving it. Andrew Carnegie considered a plan of his own whereby each retiring Chief Executive would receive a $25,000 annual pension, but popular disapproval forced him to abandon it. Nevertheless in his will Andrew did leave $5000 per year to William Howard Taft, Mrs. Taft(and the widows of Cleveland and Roosevelt.

Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York proposed a plan that many believe embodies merit. He would make all ex-Presidents life members of the United States Senate; they would have floor privileges and the regular senatorial salary. Though they could not vote, their advice would be helpful in shaping adequate legislation.

Perhaps the most restless of ex-Presidents was Theodore Roosevelt, the apostle of the strenuous life. However, his great hobbies of authorship and exploration took up much of his leisure time, but not all. For some of his writing he is said to have received two dollars a word. "T. R." could not retire gracefully to inactivity; he had to keep busy doing something.

After leaving the White House in 1913, Taft served as professor of law at Yale, his alma mater. Later he became central committee chairman of the American Red Cross. In 1921 he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court; ever judicially minded, that position pleased him more than the presidency.

Coolidge blossomed out as an author after his retirement. He also followed the example of Grover Cleveland who held down a trusteeship with a life insurance company. Cleveland also lectured occasionally at Princeton University, as did Benjamin Harrison at Stanford. After his eight-year service as Chief Executive, James Madison became rector of the University of Virginia which had been founded by Thomas Jefferson.

John Quincy Adams did not fold his arms and face the future as if his life-work were ended. He re-entered the political arena, and was elected to Congress from his home state of Massachusetts. His father, John Adams, had ably served the "Old Bay State" as a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1820.

Politics interested Martin Van Buren, and in 1848 he ran for the presidency as the "Free Soil" candidate. Andrew Johnson, who escaped impeachment by the margin of a single vote, was elected to the United States Senate from Tennessee. John Tyler took an active part as a Confederate States legislator, James Monroe found solace from the high tension of the presidency through the simple duties of Justice-of-the-Peace at his Charlottesville, Virginia, home.

As a partner in a banking and brokerage enterprise Ulysses S. Grant lost all of his savings. From William H. Vanderbilt he managed to obtain a $100,000 loan on his large collection of war trophies. With this money Grant paid his creditors. The valuable Grant co'ection is now housed in the National Museum.

"There is," avowed Theodore Roosevelt, "something attractive about retiring from office and becoming a private citizen." Most of the ex-Presidents make such statements, but few are content to settle down and do nothing.

CARL SCHURZ LOWDEN

North . . South . . East . . West

Impinging Partisan Influences

By Frank L. Perrin

DES MOINES, IOWA

NOT until Iowa is reached either from the east or the west does one discover, by immediate contact, the irritating influence upon the older political organizations of the somewhat modern Farmer-Labor party. As one journeys northward into Minnesota and North Dakota it may be expected that it will be made to appear that this influence, at least locally, is more aggressive, potentially, than here in Des Moines and the surrounding country. Gradually it seems to be more and more clearly apparent to the farmers of the Middle West that their economic well-being does not repose in the lap or within the gift of the leaders of organized labor, within the Green or Lewis camps, or in the political structure now allied rather loosely with other so-called third party groups.

The American farmer, traditionally, is an entity, economically. He believes he is as capable of managing his own and his family's affairs as any so-called specialist representing any group not naturally allied with or in sympathy with the group to which the farmer sympathetically belongs. I believe the dawning realization of this economic independence will find full and perhaps surprising expression in the November elections. And this despite the loosely knit and hybrid alliance just proclaimed by a meager representation of third-party groups in Chicago. The owners of Iowa farms, either in fee or as the defenders of narrow equities, have become suspicious of modernisms and the shouting protesters against what most of us have been taught to regard as American ideals of government.

I have discovered, in the brief forays occasionally undertaken into familiar and unfamiliar sections of the United States, that the unsubsidized local or state newspaper invariably reflects and represents the prevailing, if not the unanimous sentiment of its readers. Taking the newspapers of the states through which I am traveling as such indicators it is discovered that there is a steady and almost spontaneous turning aside from some of the explanatory or experimental byways recently followed. And those thus turning are not, in any considerable numbers, seeking out other new and improved ways or methods.

Iowa is just now enjoying a season of rains, said to be general through this and other states in this region. Late crops, even corn in some areas, but especially potatoes and forage crops and pastures, have been greatly benefited. Depleted water supplies are being replenished, and the sultry air has been cooled. But this welcome relief was not needed to bolster up the courage of even the less prosperous of Iowa's farmers. They have turned unhearing ears to the defeatist propaganda of the promoters of colonization schemes or the false doctrine of the more unthinking and more radical who urge those who have suffered losses from drought to abandon their farms and become the dependent wards of the people as represented by a bountiful federal collecting and dispensing agency.

A vast self-sufficient empire has emerged on the Iowa prairies within little more than half a century. From the older cities and river towns there has spread westward a new and courageous civilization whose institutions rank alongside those of the East and Far West. Into this warp and woof there have been woven the characteristics and the idealism of sturdy Norsemen and their wives and sons and daugnters. Make no mistake. These seekers and sharers of new opportunities brought with them to America no subversive theories, no hatred of organized government, no belief that liberty and license are synonymous.

It is true that some of the descendants of these pioneers have been tempted to follow after the disciples of extravagant and unsound political and economic theories. They have been persuaded by promises of individual power and selfish opportunity to depart from the paths of their fathers. In many instances the new order in politics has upset ambitious plans. Coveted jobs and political preferment went as rewards to those unrestrained by traditions of loyalty or genuine patriotism.

It is because of this that there is discernible everywhere in this great wheat and corn belt—to those who will open their eyes and see—a well-ordered but almost spontaneous reversal of the order of march. One has but to discover this and attempt to analyze it in terms of figures, and votes, and pluralities, to come to the conclusion that even the expert who attempts to forecast accurately the result of the November elections in the middle western states is undertaking the impossible. The ballots, despite organized straw polls, are still in the vest and apron pockets of the voters.

Mirror of World Opinion

Spiritual Evolution

IT IS not conceivable that the intricate unity of the creature man could have been evolved without a purposeful design and without a promise of his going from glory to glory. He has vastly extended his dominion, in the last three centuries especially. He has put more things "under his feet" than were dreamed of when the list was made up by the ancient Psalmist.—*New York Times.*

The Wide Horizon

League or Monroe Doctrine?

By the Marquis of Lothian

THE events of the last year have disclosed very clearly the limitations of the League of Nations as an instrument for preserving universal peace. Those limitations were brilliantly analyzed by Hamilton, Madison and Jay, in the pages of "The Federalist" 150 years ago. They based their view on the bitter experience of the thirteen American States, after they had successfully thrown off the authority of King George III, to form a confederation or league of states. That experience, in their view, proved that no league of sovereign states could give security for prosperity or for peace. It could not do so partly because even when the Congress agreed the separate states could not be relied upon to carry out its orders, partly because the separate states had begun to put up tariff barriers against one another and so were breaking America into pieces, and partly because the only way in which the Congress could coerce a state into obedience was by war. They therefore concluded that the only alternative to a return to complete anarchy was that the states should surrender some of their sovereignty to a true federation. This view prevailed in the Philadelphia convention and the American commonwealth came into being.

The history of the League of Nations has proved the same lesson. The League can do a great deal. In my view it is an indispensable instrument in a world rapidly shrinking in terms of time and space. The nations must have some common focus through which world opinion can find expression, some instrument to facilitate co-operation, some nucleus about which that fore-ordained unity of men and nations can begin gradually to form. But it cannot perform the functions of a government as many of its supporters have hoped. It cannot do so for the very reasons so well set out in the pages of *The Federalist*. It cannot ensure that its members obey the Covenant or the decisions of the League, even when the great majority of the League members can agree among themselves.

It has been unable to check in any way that economic nationalism which has wrecked international trade, dislocated the internal trade of every nation, and caused the social unrest which has led to the overthrow of democracy by dictatorship in land after land. And, as the Manchurian and Abyssinian crises showed, it can only successfully compel a nation to obey the Covenant or desist from aggression if its members are prepared to go to war with an aggressor.

So the League is failing as an instrument for universal security and peace based on the use of force, though it ought to be perpetuated and become universal in its membership, as an instrument for bringing the moral forces of good will, and justice and fair play to bear on every international dispute.

Is there any peace system alternative to the League? I think there is, though not a system which, as yet, can give peace universally to a world which is not yet ready for it. The most successful peace system of the last 100 years has been the Monroe Doctrine. A hundred and thirteen years ago, President Monroe declared that political interference by any European power on the North and South American continents, except in areas where it was already sovereign, would be regarded as an hostile act. In other words, he said that while the states of the two Americas were to be free to work out their own destiny for themselves, the power of the United States would be used to protect not itself alone but all other American states from foreign interference. That system was accepted—was, indeed, in some degree proposed—by the British Government and it has never been challenged since.

The modern British Commonwealth of Nations is becoming increasingly modeled on the Monroe Doctrine. Its younger nations, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and Ireland, are now fully self-governing, and self-government is steadily increasing in India, Burma, Ceylon, the West Indies and elsewhere. The British Navy not only does not interfere with their independence, but protects them from interference by foreign nations.

The two systems together guarantee peace, the growth of free institutions, and freedom for religion, the individual and for democracy, over more than a third of the surface and a third of the population of the globe. That is a tremendous thing. But that security depends ultimately upon the power of the American and the British navies and air forces to repel interference or aggression. It may well be that amid the growing collision between Fascism and Communism in Europe and the Far East, the collision of sovereignties in Europe, these two great systems of peace and freedom may find that Principle requires that they should act together. If so, they will not co-operate in order to try to enforce peace in the whole world, but because so long as they do not act together, the benefits of peace and liberty may not be safe in the vast area they control. If they do co-operate, peace and liberty can be made secure.